The New-York Times.

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A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Rumored Demand by Our Government for Explanations from the French Government Regarding Mexico.

A Loan Offered to the Rebel Government in Paris.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech---Comments in the Lords and Commons.

SPREAD OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The French in Trouble in Cochin China.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool 30½ A. M. on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the evening of the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 11 A. M. to-day. The *Canada* has on board 18 Boston passengers and 140 Lancashire operatives—the latter sent out by the liberality of Miss BURDETT COUTTS.

The *Canada* reports, Feb. 10, exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed to be the *China*, from New-York for Liverpool; on the 14th, passed the steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 5th inst.

The steamer *Damascus* arrived at Queenstown on the 6th inst., short of coal.

The United States Consul at Cardiff has written a letter to various journals, stating that no rebel vessel is lying at that port, as has been represented. The vessel in question (the ship *Connor*) formerly belonged to Baltimore, and is legitimately engaged in the Brazilian trade.

Our Southampton correspondent writes that the steamship *Adriatic* is just ordered to get ready for sea, and proceed to New-York from Southampton for the present.

The ship *Connecticut*, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 7th inst., with her cargo shifted, leaky, &c.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

REPORTED INQUIRY BY THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE EMPEROR'S INTENTIONS.

A Paris letter gives a report that President LINCOLN'S Administration *demands from France a categorical explanation of the Emperor's intentions in Mexico*, and of the interpretation to be put on his letter to Gen. FOREY.

A REPORTED REBEL LOAN.

FIVE MILLIONS STERLING ON THE BASIS OF COTTON AT FIVEPENCE PER POUND.

The *Times'* City article says: "It is reported that an offer was made about two months ago, by certain parties in Paris, to negotiate a loan for the Confederate Government, of £5,000,000 sterling, on the basis of cotton at fivepence per pound, the holder having the option, after a certain period, of exchanging his cotton for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer was partially accepted."

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE TIME FOR MEDIATION IN AMERICA NOT YET ARRIVED.

The opening of the Parliament and the Queen's speech were sent out by the *Glasgow* and *Nova Scotian*. The speech contains very little of importance, except the following:

"Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step, with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties of the North American States, *because it has not yet seemed to her that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success.* Her Majesty has viewed, with the deepest concern, the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed, with heartfelt grief, the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. *It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing*, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts."

THE DEBATE ON THE SPEECH—VIEWS OF EARL DERBY AND EARL RUSSELL IN THE LORDS, AND MR. DISRAELI IN THE COMMONS.

Earl DUDLEY moved, and Earl GRANARD seconded the address in response to the speech from the throne.

Earl DERBY criticised the Queen's speech at length. He spoke in congratulatory terms on the Prince of Wales' marriage. He said he had no objection to raise against the course the Government had adopted in regard to the American war, but he regretted that the Government had not felt themselves justified in joining the attempt, in which they were invited by France, not to intervene, nor for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead the two parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. Before he censured the course taken by the Government, it was but fair that he should say they were in possession of much better information than he was as to whether interference on their part would have been judicious. *He differed from the opinion expressed by many of his political friends, that the time had arrived for recognizing the Southern States.* There were only two cases on which recognion on the part of a neutral Power could be justified—namely: where there was no further struggle going on, or where it was desirable in the interests of humanity that the great Powers should interfere in order to prevent the continuance of a desolating warfare. But in that case recognition was always followed by something further. *It meant support by force of arms* of the claims of the country whose right was recognized, such as was the case on the separation of Belgium from Holland, and of Greece from Turkey. His conviction was, that come what may, the reconstruction of the States as they formerly stood was absolutely impossible, and on the whole, he approved the course which the Government had taken. [Cheers.] He then deplored the distress which the war had brought on the Lancashire operatives, and reviewed the foreign policy of the Coverament in regard to Italy, Greece, &c., and deprecated the idea of ceding the Ionian Islands to Greece.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply, justified the policy of non-intervention which the Government had pursued in the American war. The circumstances were very different from those which existed when Belgium was separated from Holland, and Greece from Turkey; and taking all matters into consideration, he thought the Government had taken the wisest course in their power to pursue. *At the same time, he expressed the strong opinion that it would be impossible for the Union of the Northern and Southern States to be again established.*

Earl MALMESBURY expressed regret that England had not joined France in the proposed mediation.

Earl GREY took the contrary view, and after a few more speeches the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, Mr. CALTHORPE moved and Mr. BAGLEY seconded the address.

M. DISRAELI reviewed the Ministerial programme in detail, and took some exceptions to it. Alluding to the distress in the cotton districts he said the House might, on such occasions, expect to learn how long this state of things is likely to last, but, for his own part, he could not but regard what was passing in America as revolution. He briefly sketched the rise of the Union, and expressed the opinion that the ultimate results of the war would be an America very different to that known to our fathers, and even to this generation. *There would be an America of armies, an America of diplomacy, and an America of turbulency and wars.* He believed the course originally marked out by the Government was one honorable to the country, and beneficial to all its interests. He was greatly surprised in the Autumn, when an important member of the Government, apparently with the sanction of his colleagues, made a declaration *which could only be regarded as an intention to recognize the Confederate Republic. He felt there was great vaccilation and inconsistency on the part of the Government.* The Foreign Secretary said that the North was fighting for empire, and the South for independence; but the President of the Board of Trade alleged that the curse of Slavery was at the bottom of the war The Chancellor of the Exchequer was warmly in favor of the South, but he was followed by the Secretary of War, who avowed opinions diametrically opposed thereto; and lastly, the Chief Secretary for Ireland declared that it was his conviction that the Lord of Hosts was fighting for the Confederates. He found fault with sundry Government proceedings in their foreign policy, and opposed the cession of the Ionian islands.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, but said nothing of moment in regard to America.

The address was agreed to.

At the opening of business in the Lords, the Prince of Wales took his seat for the first time, with the formalities usual on such occasions.

In the House of Commons on the 6th, Mr. LAYARD, in response to some explanations on the Brazilian difficulty, said he believed that friendly relations would soon be restored.

Mr. BENTINCK made some remaks on the American war. He said that he believed that if the proposal to recognize the South was brought forward, it would be supported by Parliament.

PRESS COMMENTS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The *Times*, adverting to the American question in Parliament, points out that the views of the Opposition are the same as those of the Government. After a recess of six eventful months there is not a single statesman on either side who believes that the restoration of the Union, on the terms of the original compact is possible; not one, who believes that the forcible subjugation of the South is possible. Though there is one who declares that if such a conquest was practicable, it would only prove the political ruin of America. We arrive then at the one conclusion; that separation on peaceable terms and at the earliest moment, is the result which the friends of America ought to desire.

The *Times* has another disparaging article on emancipation meetings and those who take part in them, and says it will maintain its solemn protest against domestic massacre in the garb of emancipation.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

The British men-of-war in commission have been reduced by 90 vessels and nearly 13,000 men, since August.

An important trial against the Admiralty, in which Mr. CLARK sought to recover half a million sterling for infringement of his patents in iron ship building, resulted in a verdict for the Crown.

The marriage contract of the Prince of Wales is published. The Princess is secured £10,000 a year.

Prof. HUGHES had been exhibiting with great success the working of his telegraph instrument before the leading men of Liverpool and Manchester, over the wires of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company. Great satisfaction was given, and the instruments were being brought practically into play on the wires of the above Company, who had secured the exclusive right to their use in England. The newspapers are eulogistic of the instruments, which, as yet, are novelties in England.

The merchants of Liverpool in the Brazil trade had held a meeting and adopted a resolution deprecating the summary and extreme measures taken against Brazil, and calling on their members of Parliament to ask the Government for information on the subject.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif the general debate on the Address had closed, and the first paragraph was adopted, after some demur to the governmental policy toward the Press, and the modifications of the electoral lists. The second paragraph was also adopted, after an effort to get a favorable mention of Poland inserted.

It was reported that the Pope has refused a Cardinal's hat to the new Archbishop of Paris, although the Empress asked the favor.

The Paris papers contain news of an insurrection in Cochin China, and desperate attacks on the French forces. Some severe fighting had taken place, but the Cochin Chinese were repulsed with heavy losses, and the insurrection checked.

It is asserted that France has asked Spain to send back her troops to Cochin China. Spain has replied that she will respect the treaty she concluded with that country.

The Bourse was firm; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The insurgents continued active.

It was reported that the Government of Warsaw had begun to stop the conscription, and an order declares that all persons taken for the conscription on the night of the 26th and 27th of January are to be released.

An unsuccessful attempt to poison the Marquis of WIELOPOLSKI and family is reported.

The Council of the Empire at Warsaw has received orders from the Emperor to propose several bills of administrative reform for Poland.

The Russian Government is said to have applied for and obtained from Paris, a trusty agent of the French secret police, to organize a French system in Warsaw.

A revolutionary Provisional Government had been formed at Sloczow.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Polish insurrection is reported as spreading.

Advices from Poland state that Wengrow had been taken by the Prussians, after a sanguinary battle, in which the insurgents were dispersed.

The reported poisoning of the Marquis WIELOPOLSKI and family is confirmed, but no one is dead yet.

GREECE.

It is confirmed that the Duke of Saxe Coburg declined the candidature for the Greek throne. The Diet of Gotha gave their thanks to the Duke for his rejection. Negotiations were believed to be progressing to get the Duke to reconsider his determination.

PRUSSIA.

The King in reply to an address from the Chamber of Deputies, indorsed the proceedings of the Ministry, and pronounced the complaint of the Chamber against the Administration to be unfounded. He asserted his determination to maintain the rights of the Crown and the Upper House, but deplored the differences of opinion, and hoped for reconciliation.

Financial and Commercial News.

MONETARY.

The London MONEY market was unchanged. The supply was abundant and the funds firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Sales for the week 30,500 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and 6,500 bales to exporters. The market has been ir. regular and quiet, at unchanged rates for American or Surats, but Egyptian and Brazilian have declined 1d. @ 2d. The sales on Friday reached 2,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat and unchanged at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	22d.

The total stock in port foots up 403,000 bales, including 66,000 bales of American.

Private Cotton circulars quote American Cotton ½d.@1d. lower on the week.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is inactive and steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull at 22s.@27s. 6d. WHEAT inactive and nominally unchanged. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull but steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF easier. PORK steady. BACON has a declining tendency. LARD firm at 39s.@41s. TALLOW dull and declined 6d.@1s. BUTTER steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; POTS 31s. 6d.; Pearls 31s. RESIN—sales small; Common quoted 27s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 115s. SUGAR quiet and steady. COPPER firm. RICE quiet. COD OIL quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL firmer at 44s. PETROLEUM very dull at 17s.@17s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS, dull but steady; IRON, steady; SUGAR, firm; COPPER, buoyant; TEA, steady; TALLOW, flat at 44s. 6d.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE, heavy and nominal at 115s; PETROLEUM, dull at 18s.@19s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the evening of the 6th at 92¾@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £80,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is unchanged, with no sales of moment. Quotations: Illinois Central Railroad, 38½@38; Erie Railroad, 48@48¼.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Feb. 7—Evening.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, (Saturday,) 2,000 bales. The market is dull, with but little inquiry, and prices are weak.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull, but steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is flat.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 7—Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Erie Railroad at 46@47; Illinois Central Railroad, 40@39.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales for week ending 5th, 6,000 bales. The market is heavy and downward for all descriptions, with a decline of 2f. There is little inquiry, and prices are weak for American.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb 7.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Fire at Norfolk—Exchanged Union Prisoners from City Point—The Crew of the Gunboat Isaac Smith—Deaths in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 20.

While the recent fire was prevailing on Main-street, Norfolk, the sloop *Cornelia* was discovered in Bell's Dock, attempting to move out, which aroused the suspicion of the guard. On examining her, about $1,500 worth of goods were found aboard, belonging to Mr. KING, one of the sufferers. One of the parties suspected was arrested, and, it is understood, has turned States evidence, implicating others. The affair is being investigated.

The old Norfolk Fire Department has been reorganized, and Gen. VIELE has sent for new hose, &c., which has long been needed.

The schooner *Eliza and Rebecca*, which went ashore on the Rip Rap Shoals in the recent storm, was hauled off, yesterday, by the steam-tug *Freeborn*. The schooner was laden with coal for the Quartermaster's Department at Old Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 21, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The flag of truce boat *State of Maine*, arrived here last evening about 6 o clock, and brought down between 200 and 300 exchanged Union prisoners in charge of Capt. ROMLY, Third New-York infantry. The boat left with them immediately for Annapolis.

The flag of truce boat *New-York* brought from City Point eighty to ninety of the crew of the United States gunboat *Isaac Smith*, recently captured at Stono River; also, nineteen United States officers, being the remainder of those captured previous to JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation.

The following are the names of United States prisoners who have died in the military hospital at Richmond since the last report:

John Wright, sutler, of Washington, Feb. 2—pneumonia.
J. B. Corey, Co. A, 21st Wis., Feb. 3—pneumonia.
F. H. Caswell, Co. K, 74th Ill., Feb. 4—fever.
Capt. S. S. Marchant, Co. H, 136th Penn., Feb. 18—fever.

The foregoing list is forwarded by JOHN WILKINS, Surgeon in charge.

Movements of George N. Sanders.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, who sailed for Europe on Friday Evening, had been staying here for the last few days previously. He is bearer of dispatches from the Confederate Government.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Gilbert.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, Feb. 22.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. GILBERT, of the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, died in this city this morning, of lung disease. His death was hastened by disease contracted in Richmond while a prisoner.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The *North American* sailed at 3 A M.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rumors of an Advance of Rosecrans' Army.

CANNONADING AT TWO POINTS.

The Texans Complaining of a Mexican Invasion.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 20th inst. says:

"There are rumors of an advance of the Yankee army upon Middle Tennessee. Cannonading was heard on Wednesday last in front. There were also artillery reports from the direction of Beech Grove, where Gen. BURNS, with his brigade of Kentucky cavalry, is stationed to ward off the blows that might descend in that direction. Gen. FORREST has crossed Duck River, north of Columbia, with cavalry and artillery."

The Texas *Flag* of the 2d inst. has accounts of an invasion of our (rebel) soil by Mexican banditti, who are stealing horses, cattle, &c. Capt. BENEVIDA'S company was attacked in Zapata County, and all their horses stampeded. They also captured and hung JUADON VELLA, Chief Justice of Zapata County. About five hundred Mexicans have been organized for the purpose of plundering our frontier, and their acts are approved by the Mexican authorities. The banditti at last accounts were on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and some of them are under the United States flag.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Jackson Appeal.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.

A gigantic report strides over the city. In increases in magnitude as it goes along, as the Latin poet said some two thousand years ago, *fama*, common report. It runs to the effect that Commissioners have arrived in Richmond, having come by the underground railroad, bearing letters to our Government from BRIGHT, of Indiana, and RICHARDSON, of Illinois, which are supposed to relate to a plan of adjustment on the basis of the admission of the Northwestern States into the Southern Confederacy, and that these Commissioners have been in conference with the President throughout the day.

Congress has been dull these two days. The Senate having fixed the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court at $5,500, has now under discussion the appellate jurisdiction of the tribunal.

There has been another raid upon the gamblers' establisements by the Provost-Marshal's Police, but as usual the great temple of play has been left undisturbed. The frequenters of this elegant place of resort eat their partridges and bet their money in serene confidence by the presence of a detective.

An investigation of the bridge case established the gratifying fact that only three Federal prisoners were drowned.

Dr. HOLLAND, of Texas, who bore a useful and distinguished part in the recent capture of the *Harriet Lane*, at Galveston, arrived in town the day before yesterday, bringing with him the signal book which was taken by the gallant LEON SMITH in that splendid engagement. This book is worth, perhaps, more to the Confederacy than all the prizes that were secured, even more, possibly, than the prestige of the victory. It was found upon the dead body of Commander WAINWRIGHT, and was worn by him in the breast pocket of his coat, where it was pierced by the bullet of a navy revolver, discharged by Capt. SMITH, whose second fire killed his antagonist. Dr. HOLLAND was one of the boarding party that cleared the decks of the *Harriet Lane*. Some of the scenes and incidents he describes, transcend in strange interest the narratives of ALEXANDER DUMAS.

Some years ago when the famous steamer *Merrimac*, afterward changed into a ram by the Confederate Government, made her trial trip across the Atlantic, she entered, as we all remember, Southampton waters, and her officers were received with great hospitality by the authorities of Southampton. Commander WAINWRIGHT was then the *Merrimac's* First Lieutenant; and on going up to London was entertained by Dr. HOLLAND, who was then living in the great metropolis. The Doctor never saw him again alive, and recognized with a feeling of astonishment in the dead body of the commander of the *Harriet Lane*, lying upon her decks, his guest of some years ago, in London! The saddest of all the terrible tragedies of this infernal war was enacted upon the same crimsoned and slippery stage, when Maj. LEA, of the Confederate Army, encountered, in the dying Lieutenant of the Federal steamer, his own son! Can history or fiction afford any parallel to this? It is a curious fact, too, which has not been stated, that Capt. LEON SMITH, to whose skill and gallantry Gen. MAGRUDER attributes the entire success of the attack on the enemy's fleet in Galveston Bay, is the brother of CALEB B. SMITH, until very recently the Secretary of the Interior in LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Improvement in the Morale of the Army—Good Discipline—A Deserter Shot—Interruption of Contraband Trade Across the Lower Potomac, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

In conversation with different persons who reached here, to-day, from the Army of the Potomac, I have been able to gather many interesting facts relative to that division of our army. Time has done much, and Gen. HOOKER more, toward disciplining and making that noble body of citizen soldiers efficient for service under the systematic discipline of the new commander. The name of McCLELLAN has vanished from the minds of the soldiers, and the army, to-day, notwithstanding the mud, is about as much Hookerized as it was at one time McClellanized. In a word, to a man the Army of the Potomac is ready and eager to follow their new leader whither he may lead. This is as it should be; this is as all who were acquainted with the antecedents of HOOKER and the army believed it eventually would be. In recording the fact that desertions have ceased, one notable exception exits, and the result in this case but goes to confirm what I have heretofore said as to the discipline of the army.

On Monday a man named BROWN attempted to desert; he was promptly challenged and ordered to halt by a sentinel. Failing to obey the order, the sentinel fired, and the would be deserter fell dead in his tracks. The blood of this young man is upon the hands of a copper-head friend of his resident in New-York City—through whose influence, it is said, he made the attempt to run away, believing that if once in New-York he would be beyond the control of "LINCOLN'S minions."

The recent gunboat reconnoissances down the Potomac have been very fruitful in results—more so than it was at first supposed. For many months the officers of the Potomac fleet have been aware of an extensive contraband business being carried on across the Potomac, but at what point could not be positively ascertained until a few days ago. Then the discovery was made that there was a regular express communication between Baltimore and Richmond, *vid* the counties on the left bank of the Potomac, and crossing that river from St. Mary's County to Northumberland and Lancaster Counties, and then crossing the Rappahannock and so on to Richmond. The officers sent on the expedition to break up this line of communication discharged their duty most admirably. They not only captured the express boats, and destroyed them, but also secured several bushels of mail matter, including letters from parties in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New-York to friends in Richmond and other sections of the South, some of them, it is said, containing important information, sent by persons heretofore entirely unsuspected of disloyalty. At Heatheville, several rebel soldiers stationed there to aid the express agents, and to give proper signals when it was safe to cross the Potomac, were captured, and they are now quartered in this city. The principal mail route to Richmond has thus been, at last, broken up, and the Confederate conspirators will have to seek some new channel through which to get information of what is going on at Washington, and obtain Northern luxuries.

The Army of the Potomac was again enveloped in a snow-storm yesterday, and when our informant left, the soldiers were amusing themselves by snowballing each other, and also putting the fleecy element to some practical and useful purpose by making cabins of it.

The rebels still make a show of force across the Rappahannock, and a few nights ago attempted, at or near Kelly's Ford, to cross to the left bank with cavalry and artillery, but they were handsomely repulsed by AVERELL'S cavalry.

The review, a few days ago, of the Eleventh (SIGEL'S) Army Corps, at Brooke Station, was a highly satisfactory affair, notwithstanding the mud in which the troops had to manœuvre.

The Shooting of Brown—Desertions Stopped—Return of Deserters to the Army, &c.

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Friday, Feb. 20, 1863.

WILLIAM BROWN, of the Third New-York Independent Battery, was shot on Wednesday, near Liverpool Point, while attempting to desert to the Maryland shore, a Sergeant in the Oneida Independent Cavalry performing the act. Such instances of speedy retribution exert a wholesome influence upon intending deserters. From the commencement of the war, the leniency exhibited by our military authorities has placed desertion at a premium, and there is scarcely a village or town through the country which does not contain one or more deserter from the Union armies. In some cases nearly entire regiments have managed to "disappear." Gen. HOOKER, it is encouraging to know, comprehends the magnitude of this evil, and one of his first acts on being promoted to the supreme command, was to inaugurate rigorous measures for its prevention. Guards "Police" have been organized and stationed at so many points as to render escape almost impossible. Detectives have also been sent North to bring back such as have ignominiously deserted their comrades in arms. Two hundred and fifty arrived in one batch a few days since.

Lieut. GEORGE A. EBERTS, of the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, has been promoted to a Captaincy, and EDWARD A. BURGESS, of the same regiment, from a Second to a First Lieutenancy. J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Condition of Affairs in New-Orleans—Gen. Banks Adopting the Policy of Gen. Butler—Suffering Among the People—The Question of Labor—Hiring the Negroes—Another Negro Regiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

It would be difficult to say what sentiment predominates in this city. The Union-loving citizens, on general principles, are undoubtedly despondent; the secesh ers, though they exult over the destruction of our commercial and Government vessels by two or three English pirates or a parsel of land-lubbers from Galveston, are still not boisterous; their private funds are rapidly being exhausted, for each day they are compelled to drink deeper and deeper at the bitter cup of prospective, yet certain ruin. Nothing, in my opinion, in the future to them seems hopeful; even the establishment finally of a Southern Confederacy promises to be but the possession of the apple of Sodom, for, with that "inestimable boon," they will be poor, dispirited and hopeless. It is undoubtedly a fact, that the arrival of Gen. BANKS here gave a sickly life to the secesh ers. Many indulged an idea that they were now to have their own way, and things, for a few days, were promising of such a result; but, practically, they are beginning to feel that the new Commander-in-Chief is slowly but surely reaching the same point left by Gen. BUTLER, and that, day by day, their pretentions are curtailed, and that things are fast getting no better for them "than they used to was." In fact, I very much doubt if the enemies of the Union, in many respects, have as much impunity now as they did under "old Tycoon."

Men and women, too, who three months ago were defiant are now quiet; blatant registered enemies find it inconvenient to live without incomes, and are being converted to the Union—not because they love the Union, but because they do not wish to starve. Poverty is a fearful depresser of the sentimental in the abstract, and rebel patriotism, if there is such a thing possible, gives way before the want of wheat bread and bacon sides. The extent to which private fortunes among the rebels are being ruined here is hardly conceivable. I was in a sequestered palace the other day, which two years ago was occupied by people who, as millionaire merchants, were formerly on the levee and in Manchester, bankers, and were known and honored in Liverpool and New-York, who are now living in a contemptible little interior town in Mississipi, refugees from their homes, and dependent upon the charity of friends for their daily bread. And this is true largely of all the people in the Confederacy. Throughout Louisiana, beyond our lines, and in the adjoining States, the tales of individual suffering brought here by people escaping into New-Orleans are sad indeed. Wheat flour has ceased in most cases to be recorded among the necessaries of life; plenty of grain and corn, and lily cured meats, are all the best can hope for, while the poor struggle on in suffering that can hardly be believed. Probably, in some few places, the despotism that has produced this misery is becoming too heavy to be borne; but as a general thing, the people suffer and do not complain. I know of a few instances where peace is asked at any price and on any terms. Many and many are the families, once in affluence, who now sit down and wring their hands in agony and despair—lament over the bright past that is forever destroyed, and pray God to be relieved from the fearful present. But these people, thus trodden down, are helpless, so far as self-protection is concerned. The rebel Government has stripped the farms of the flower of their youth, of their property, of everything, and left them the prey of the military despots, who, as leaders of guerrilla parties, or as self-constituted guardians of the honor of JEFF. DAVIS' Government, crush out the least voice of complaint, and still rob on, where there is a chance, in the name of the constituted authorities at Richmond. The poison of Slavery makes men cruel to their subordinates of a different color, but that same cruelty is easily and naturally extended to people of their own race. The domestically educated tyrant soon learns to be cruel and heartless to all in his power and the slave lash is now extended by the leaders of this rebellion over the humble white and black alike.

HIRING THE NEGROES.

Just at this time, the planters are united on one subject, and that is, how they shall get started with the coming year's crop. Every moment that passes away is important, for in a comparatively few days the Spring time will be past, and the crop for the year will be lost. On Saturday evening last, there was a meeting of the planters of the vicinity, including those living below the city, the purpose of which was to find out, if possible, what guarantee they could obtain from Gen. BANKS with regard to the management of the negroes. The Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, exempting certain parishes in the State from the Emancipation act, caused lively expressions of gratitude for a few days, but the fact that there had not been really in those parishes excepted by laws of Congress, a slave for many months, the whole of said parishes *being within our military lines*, acted as a damper, and I believe the planters have at last given up coercion in despair, and are asking what and how they shall do to get started. There is no getting over the fact that *the negroes have got to be hired*, and the terms are one of the difficulties to be settled with the employed, and then comes in the part to be pursued by Gen. BANKS, viz.: the indorsement of these subordinate acts by the Commanding General, to enable the planter to secure a strict and honest observance of obligations made by the laborer with the planter. Practical men are at work devising systems which will accomplish the desired object; one or two gentlemen who have taken off crops with hired labor, are maturing plans which will be presented to the public, and no doubt among them all some plan will be adopted, which, with possible modifications, will give character to the new state of industry to be inaugurated in the late Slave States. One of these practical gentlemen alluded to, has taken off a crop of three hundred hogsheads of sugar with a force consisting in part of slaves, who were left the estate, of hired negroes and a large number of Irish laborers, and I am informed that all these different people worked together harmoniously, and the result was the manufacture and preservation of the crop as above stated.

From this practical free-labor man, an old citizen of Louisiana by the way, I obtain the following rules regarding the management of a plantation where the labor is by freed slaves. One of the best overseers in the South, says, that under these rules he can work any gang of negros successfully, and that they could be adopted with safety to the negro, the master, and the crop throughout the South. The rules alluded to are as follows:

1. We agree to remain on this plantation for one year and work faithfully the usual number of hours, and will obey and assist the manager to enfore the following rules:
2. We will get to work at daylight and work till dark; taking the usual number of hours for meals.
3. The rations are to be 5 lbs. of meat, one peck of meal, and one quart of molasses per week.
4. The wages are to be $3 to $5 per month for boys and girls, and $5 to $10 for full hands; one half of the wages will be paid monthly in cash, or clothing the balance, at the end of the year.
5. The proprietor will also divide among the hands according to their merit ten dollars per hogshead for every one that is made over and above five hogsheads to each hand; no one will be entitled to any share of the general fund who has not done two hundred days' work during the year.
6. The punishments on the place will be: First, fines; second the stocks; and lastly, expulsion from the place.
7. The penalty for the first offence will be a fine of one dollar; second, three dollars; third, five dollars; and fourth, expulsion.
8. Each family will be allowed half an acre, and Saturday afternoon to work it.
9. During grinding, the hands will make their watch and work Saturday afternoons, but will be paid fifty cents for their Sunday's work.
10. No hand will leave the place without written license.
11. A barrel of liquor will be kept on the place, and a dram given each day to those who wish, and are willing to pay for it, but no one will be allowed to purchase it from others.
12. If a hand leave the place, or is expelled, his back wages will be forfeited to the hospital funds, out of which the physician and medicines must be paid.
13. Each hand will be responsible for the loss or careless damage of tools, stock, or any other property.
14. Stealing will be punished by a fine of twice the value of the property stolen, one-half to go to the hospital fund.
15. *Rewards.*—Each good day's work, without fault, will secure a mark of approbation, and three hundred such marks entitles the the party to a chance for the highest prize of Twenty-five dollars. Five hundred dollars, taken from the general funds will be divided into various prizes from $1 to $25 each—one mark of disapprobation will counterbalance a good mark. Marks of approbation may be given for other meritorious conduct.
16. Every Sunday morning the hands will be assembled, and the weekly report read to them.
17. Other regulations may be made from time to time as needed.

The construction of these rules indicates that practical men are struggling with the difficulties, which beset the labor question in this country. The freed negro must live, and the great question, after all, is how can you harmonize his new position of independence with the necessities of practical industry.

The Fourth Regiment Native Guard is now in process of formation at the Truro Buildings. I am sorry to say that enlistments go on slowly. Before the arrival here of the incongruous materials of the new expedition, our Native Guard went about their business unnoticed by soldiers or citizens; but now things are different. It has become quite common of late for certain soldiers of these new regiments to insult, and even beat these loyal Africans, and this has been particularly the case with some of those manly, high-toned gentlemen belonging to BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves. It seems that these gentlemen cannot bear to have the United States uniform so degraded as it is when worn by "niggers," so they show their bravery by attacking in numbers a single African, thus showing their superior courage and bravery. All I have to say is, that in a tight fix I should not like to depend for support on these valiant rowdies. But this is not all; even amongst officers, in some cases, there is such a high sense of the sacredness of the United States uniform, that they cannot serve along with these black regiments, and they are putting on airs. Verily, the world is getting very wise. From the earliest history of our navy, colored men have served indiscriminately with the white sailors and officers on board of our men-of-war, and no complaints have been made, either to their good behavior or bravery. Rowdyism, and indifference to sustaining the honor of the country, find queer excesses for their public expression.

The Destruction of the Keokuk Constitution Office.

Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Friday, Feb. 20.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, about seventy-five convalescent soldiers from the hospital marched to the *Daily Constitution* office of this city, headed by four persons with sledge-hammers. The greater portion of them took a stand along the street, in front of the office. Those with the hammers proceeded into the building, demolishing the press on the first floor, while others went in and altogether cleared the room out. They then proceeded to the second floor, and cleaned that of type, &c., throwing them from the window. They demolished a press on this floor. They next proceeded to the third floor, and demolished another press and threw it out of the window, and had nearly cleaned the room of type and all other fixings of the office, when a squad of armed soldiers were marched in front of the office, and the ringleaders of the mob ordered to make their men desist and form in line, which was not done until the squad had been ordered to take aim on the parties. Revolvers and carbines were drawn by the convalescents, and threats made that if the squad fired a shot, they, along with their commander, were dead men. The excitement was intense, but the convalescents were formed into line and marched off, but not till the destruction of the office was complete. A part of the presses were dragged to the river.

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Sixteen vols., 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1858-63.

There are many points of view in which the *New American Cyclopædia* requires to be noticed before its position and relative claims to attention are perfectly understood. Like most works circulated exclusively by subscription, and published by installments, the volumes, as they have appeared individually during the last five years, have been little more than briefly announced by that department of the periodical Press which aspires to direct the judgment of the book-buying community. There is, indeed, a reason for this, as the separate volumes are but single stones of the great edifice whose value depends not on the brilliancy or highly-wrought finish of particular parts, but on their fitness for the place assigned them in the main plan, and their general power of combination in one harmonious aggregate, where the art of the designer and the skill of the workman alike contribute to the result. As SOLON would pronounce no man happy or fortunate till removed beyond the reach of contingencies by death, it is only when the final consummation is attained—when the many storied structure towers above its fellows, complete, that a satisfactory decision on its execution can be formed, and a righteous verdict recorded on the question of its adaptability to fill the place it was intended to occupy in the world of Letters and Science. This opportunity is now afforded by the recent conclusion of the Cyclopedia. The importance of the subject in relation to popular instruction, and the magnitude of the interests involved in the enterprise, demand something more than a passing notice for a work unique in the annals of American Literature. In the present case, however, the critic's functions are light; they have but to register a "foregone conclusion." The people has outrun its guides, and though we should scarcely admit the infallibility of the "Vox Populi" to the extent sometimes claimed for it, yet the soundness of that great democratic principle may be fairly allowed in a matter of supply and demand. That the public, when conscious of a pressing want, are competent to decide if an article offered relieves that want, no one can doubt. Tried by this test, the Cyclopedia is already triumphant. Its steady and unfaltering progress, persistent through the darkest hours of National convulsion, and commercial derangement and distress, has been watched by the astounding number of *seventeen thousand subscribers*, who have seen the work grow "silently, as in a dream" (like the Russian "palace of ice") on their shelves, till the grand result is attained in sixteen stately volumes, comprising a total number of 13,804 ample pages, "rich with the spoils of time." A success like this, obtained almost spontaneously, and without any recourse to the usual arts of notoriety, cannot be gainsayed by criticism. A more pleasing duty remains—to show that it is deserved, and that the people have "a reason for the faith within them," displayed in their generous support of this great national work.

The attempt to condense a digest of human knowledge, to codify the laws of nature, and embrace not merely the phenomena of matter, but also the "brave translunary things" that belong to the world of mind, within the limits of a single work, is a bold one, and must have been especially daring to its first conceiver, however much more practicable it may have seemed in the narrow field of early science. It may be traced to very remote times. The idea was familiar to the Greeks, from whom we have derived the current term Encyclopedia, but no evidence remains that they had advanced to its realization, and the *Natural History* of the Roman, PLINY the Elder, more nearly exemplifies the classical conception than any other extant work. Throughout the Middle Ages the same object was kept in view, more or less successfully, by various writers. The continuous demand is shown by the fact, that the first work of magnitude confided to the infant printing-press, in 1473, was the huge *Speculum, or Mirror of All Things, Natural, Divine, Moral and Historical*, by VINCENT, of Beauvais, in seven immense folios, and that it ran through six editions in the first century from the invention of the art. A learned Hollander, JOHN HENRY ALSTED, (no doubt a progenitor of our Knickerbocker "Halsteads,") is usually credited with the nearest approach to the modern plan, in his *Encyclopedia*, first published in 1610. "I take him," says COTTON MATHER, "to have been as learned a man as ever was in this world," and he recommends his work in terms that remind one of a modern book notice, as "invaluable to those who would make short work of all the sciences, and find out a northwest passage to them." ALSTED, however, had no immediate successors, and a growing consciousness of the difficulty of grasping the daily increasing products of study, seems to have led to a division of labor and a separate cultivation of science and literature. Thus in History and Biography the important Dictionaries of HOFMAN, MORERI, BAYLE, CHAUFFPIE, CHALMERS, the *Biographie Universelle*, &c., constitute a chain which reaches from the Seventeenth Century to our own day. In Natural and Physical Science a similar series is formed by the works, alike in their alphabetical arrangement, of HARRIS, EPHRAIM CHAMBERS, (the progenitor of the great French *Encyclopedie*,) AIKIN, Dr. GREGORY, Dr. JOHN MASON GOOD, Prof. NICHOL, and others. It is worthy of remark that the first attempt to reunite in one work the diverging branches of human knowledge in more recent times, was made in the second edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, published at Edinburgh in 10 volumes, 4to, in 1778-83, which may help to account for the well-maintained popularity its consecutive editions have continued to enjoy. The success of this experiment being apparent. Encyclopedias—as we now understand the word—multiplied in England, France and Germany in a rapid ratio, every ten years at least bringing forth its project, and bequeathing to the following decades those ponderous monuments of industry and research still found in our older public and private libraries. The commercial history of these great works would be curious and instructive, could it be recovered. It appears at the first view extraordinary that such immense outlays of capital and labor as they require should have been generally sunk in a single edition, which the lapse of a few years must render obsolete, without any attempt being made to renew their youth and authenticity by successive alterations, supplements, &c. It must be remembered, however, that until the process of stereotyping became more in use, and better understood, there was no method by which this resuscitation could be effected. The works were far too large to keep standing in type, or to set up a second time, and the hopes of the publishers and proprietors were thus usually limited to a single impression. Encyclopedias may be roughly divided into two classes: The Analytical, or those where each science, art, &c., is described in its component parts under the separate titles of its principal subjects in strictly alphabetical order, and the Synthetical, where complete treatises are allotted to each important branch of knowledge, thus grouping together matters mutually related, in the natural order, instead of dispersing them somewhat arbitrarily throughout the work. Familiar types of the first method of treatment are Dr. REES' great "Cyclopædia," in 45 volumes, which is even yet the most copious English work of reference, though commenced in 1803 and finished in 1819. "The Penny Cyclopædia, of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," 30 volumes. The French "Encyclopèdie des Gens du Monde," 44 volumes, the German "Conversations Lexicon," of BROCKHAUS' and its American reproduction, "The Encyclopædia Americana," edited by Dr. LIEBER. The second is exemplified in the French "Encyclopedie Methodique, par ordre des Matieres," in 166 volumes, 4to, the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," the plan of which was drawn up by COLERIDGE, and the "Encyclopedia Britannica." This latter work shows the imperfections of the method and its disadvantages for a work of popular utility. It has been conducted on what may be called, by theatrical analogy, "*The Starring System.*" By securing many of the greatest names in cotemporary science and literature for prominent treatises, the reputation of the work is established, though, as a whole, the articles of miscellaneous information are inferior in their standard to those of any book of equal pretensions.

We are not specially acquainted with the circumstances which induced the Editors to undertake the adventure of a "New American Cyclopedia." Unquestionably they must have felt, as we all do, daily, the urgent need of a Book of Reference, proffering what it most behooves us to know, yet what is impossible to find in works that only show where the hands of the great clock of time pointed twenty years back. They must have noticed how History was making all around us at the accelerated speed of the nineteenth century. History, of all others the most momentuous, as essential to the comprehension of the great questions of the hour, yet failing to teach its lessons for want of a proper record. It must have been apparent to them how the quickened pulses that shoot along every vein of national and individual life—the achievements of discoveries in the limitless realms of science,—the rapid advances to a more thorough knowledge of our own earth—all cry aloud for a chronicle where each scattered fact shall be marshaled in its order and placed in due connection with the past. Being men of action, unappaled by the vastness of the responsibility, they took measures to endow their ideal with form and shape, and the work, now happily concluded, is the result.

Of the two gentlemen to whom it is due (Mr. GEO. RIPLEY and Mr. CHAS. A. DANA) we would not wrong their modesty by insisting on their peculiar qualifications for the task. Suffice it to say, what is generally known, that they are emphatically (in the phrase of the day) "*live men*;" not recluse students; men of business, as well as of letters men engaged in the front of "the Battle of Life" always waging around us, in a close relation with all the elements of the social and political world. Of necessity, from their position exemplifying the promptness, energy and executive ability, that give the best earnest of success to great undertakings; accustomed by long standing ties to mutual cooperation, and favorably known to the Public by works attesting the possession of refined culture, and the higher literary sympathies. Such men were necessary to unite, for the best interest of their enterprise, such a band of contributors as it exhibits. They can now look back with complacency on their finished labor; but we fancy, had they been aware beforehand of the arduous path which led to it, how severe was the task and unceasing the watchfulness necessary to evolve order from chaos, "to stir, to soothe, to elevate" and to harmonize the essays of their mighty band of collaborateurs—the Cyclopedia might never have seen the light.

The editors were so fortunate as to meet with gentlemen responsible for the business arrangements of the work, capable of enlarged views, and with sufficient confidence in their own judgment to sustain them in the immense outlay essential to its production, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars. Liberality of this order is rare in any country, and still more remarkable at the present season, when the most sanguine find it difficult to repress doubts, and the timid look with distrust on the immediate future, involving no less a stake than the restoration and continuance of our political fabric. Already connected with important national works, (as the "Debates of Congress," &c.,) Messrs. APPLETON & Co. have indissolubly linked their names with the progress of the age, by the generous expenditure, employed in producing one of its great landmarks.

The objects of the editors, as briefly expressed by themselves, were "to furnish a condensed exhibition of the present state of human knowledge on the most important subjects of inquiry, to give an accurate and impartial account of the development of opinion in the exercise of thought, of the results of physical research, of the prominent events in the history of the world, of the most significant productions of literature and art, and of the celebrated individuals whose names have become associated with the conspicuous phenomena of their age."

Furnished to this end with all the aid that the past could supply, the Editors soon discovered that though at the first glance it might be supposed much of their labor could be abridged by the mere selection from existing materials, such a source was unavailable. So great was found to be the perpetuation of error by the reiterated copying and recopying indulged in by the most famous Cyclopedias, that it was clear the only certainty of correctness was insured by the thorough recasting of the whole, so that each sentence should bear the stamp of originality. By this means, too, obsolete matter was more surely detected and omitted, so that space was gained for introduction of later discoveries. Few are aware, unless they have had occasion for examination, how long it takes for current information to find its way into Books of reference. As an instance, we may note, that the immense mass of novel and valuable intelligence on Economic and Industrial pursuits, brought out by the great Industrial Exhibitions of London in 1851, and Paris in 1855, is yet virtually ignored by the English Encyclopedias, and there is scarcely a department of science or literature in which the same backwardness is not conspicuous.

Of the arrangement most appropriate for a ready reference book there could be no doubt. The practical inconvenience experienced by the consulter of a cyclopædia, by finding a number of small books each on its distinct subject, within one large one, to make use of which he must know beforehand the meaning of the word he is seeking for, is obvious. A simple alphabetical order is accordingly preferred for the titles or articles, amounting to about twenty-seven thousand in a number, composing a nomenclature of names and subjects unusually copious, and resembling in its practical utility the class of books brought to perfection in Germany, the manual dictionaries or lexicons of BROCKHAUS and PIERER, rather than the more cumbrous English and Scotch Encyclopædias. If at any future time, a scientific classification of the articles, showing how they might be read in a connected series was given, it would combine the advantages of both methods, and leave nothing to be desired.

The character of the materials in the hands of the editors may be judged from the list of the principal contributors given at the end of the sixteenth volume. It comprises a formidable bead roll of three hundred and seventy-seven names. We say advisedly "formidable," for when Mr. EVERETT discourses on the career of "Gen. WASHINGTON," and "DANIEL WEBSTER;" when Prof. JAMES D. DANA lectures to us on "Crystallography;" Prof. WHITNEY on "Sanscrit Literature;" Judge C. P. DALY on the "Naturalization Laws;" Prof. A. DALLAS BACHE on "The Tides;" Mr. E. G. SQUIER on "Central America;" Prof. JOSEPH HENRY on "Electro-Magnetism;" Prof. HALL on "Palæontology;" Prof. THEOPHILUS PARSONS on "Law;" WILLIAM H. SEWARD on "DE WITT CLINTON;" or Prof. J. RUSSELL LOWELL on "DANTE," we feel instinctively that the right man is in the right place, and he must be bold who dare gainsay them, or dispute their authority on subjects they are known to have mastered, extending the previous limits of knowledge by their individual researches and discoveries. The same principle has been generally followed, to seek out the men whose voice is potential in each specialty, and to secure its utterances for the *Cyclopedia* at any cost. In this way the list referred to will be found to contain the names of most living American notorieties in science and literature, names whose indorsement stamps a value wherever it appears, as well as some of equal claims, recently removed from us by death, even in the short space of time that has elapsed since the commencement of the work, and whose last writings will be found in it, as President C. C. FELTON, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, Prof. GEO. BUSH, H. W. HERBERT, Dr. CHARLES KRAITSER, Prof. JAS. RENWICK, and others.

It follows, of course, that a large proportion of articles, either singly or grouped in their natural order, form perfect monographs of the subjects they treat on, and raise the *Cyclopedia* to the rank of an original authority. The unrivaled series of modern biographies, (American and English,) by HILLARD, TUCKERMAN, EMERSON, President KING, GEORGE TICKNOR, ALEXANDER and EDWARD EVERETT, Judge KENT, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and others, have the undefinable charm arising from the familiarity of the writers with their subjects, which personal intercourse along could give. The sciences are treated with an equally firm hand. "Zoology" and "Icthyology," under the supervision of Dr. S. KNEELAND; "Botany," directed by Rev. J. L. RUSSELL; "Agricultural Chemistry," by Prof. JOHNSTON; "Naval and Maritime" subjects, by the Messrs. BLUNT; "Medicine," and its kindred sciences, by Prof. B. W. MCCREADY and Dr. BROWN SEQUARD; "Photography," by Prof. DRAPER; and many others, that want of space prevents the enumeration of, all presenting the strongest claims to attention. On points still in dispute, as the various phases of the Christian faith, perfect impartiality is secured, by intrusting to distinguished members of each communion the discussion of its tenets, thus: "Roman Catholic Church," by Archbishop KENRICK, of Baltimore; "Christianity," by President BARNAS SEARS; "Lutheran Church," by Dr. KRAUTH: "The Reformation," by Dr. SCHAFF; "CALVIN and the Reformed Church," by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, and others equally important, form a body of documentary information perhaps never equaled in any single work.

When all subjects are treated with equal thoroughness, a further list of names and authors would convey little additional information. There is one point, however, on which we cannot refrain from enlarging, and that is the value of the *New American Cyclopædia* to every American citizen who desires to be acquainted with the history, growth and progress, statistics, laws and institutions of his country. On no subject is trustworthy information so difficult to procure; whole libraries may be searched in vain for the settlement of disputed questions. It lies scattered through unwieldly masses of Congressional documents, census returns, State histories, proceedings of historical societies, &c., that no private person could procure, even were time and labor ready to be devoted to the pursuit. Our only history of the United States, above a school-book, (HILDRETH'S,) is now some fifteen years old, and the immense field necessary to be surveyed, if justice is done to cotemporary history, seems to deter any successor from the attempt. In the *New Cyclopædia* the reader will find a digest of his country's annals, and the lives of the leading actors in these stirring scenes, deduced from every accessible source, whether public or private, condensed and presented in the simplest form, but surpassingly rich in details nowhere else to be procured, and extending throughout the whole of our present struggle to Jan. 1 of the current year. It will be impossible, indeed, to write the history of the great American rebellion satisfactorily, without reference to the pages of the *New Cyclopædia*. Probably a quarter of the space occupied by the entire work, is devoted to matters relating to this Continent, or presenting special ground of interest to the American; a very large portion of it is derived from personal communications, as the accounts of living statesmen, generals, authors, artists, &c., and has never appeared in print before.

It is the peculiar glory of America to have recognized the importance of popular instruction to the life and well-being of the State. How far it is the *duty* of every one to place within reach of his family and of all those to whom he stands in a position of authority, the best and most accurate sources of knowledge, we will not discuss, because, whether considered as a moral obligation or not, its fulfillment is generally regarded as a *pleasure* and a *privilege*. In no other country is the thirst for knowledge so widely diffused or so universally felt. Not alone from the upper stories of crowded city streets does the lamp of the student pierce the midnight air. In lone forest lodges inhabited by the hardy pioneers of civilization,—in wide western prairies, in the camp of the soldier, in the hut of the gold digger, it also glimmers fitfully, showing how the great truth that "knowledge is power" has entered into their inmost souls, and testifying to their earnestness in its pursuit. In the scarcity of great public collections of books, and the impossibility of rendering them available to a population scattered like ours, even did they exist, the incalculable value of a work like the *New American Cyclopedia* is manifest, and its originators will rank deservedly high among the truest benefactors to their country.

In this brief notice, the language of exposition rather than of eulogy, has seemed more appropriate, partly because commendation of the labors of men like those we have named might seem presumptuous and futile, and also because the judgment of the public needs no confirmation. A few words may be permitted, however, on the points wherein the superiority, for present uses, of the work in question to all others, both relatively and absolutely, is obvious, and beyond all contestation.

I. There is no book now in the market that can in the least degree enter into competition with it. The circle of American ideas and interests thirty years ago was fairly represented by the *Encyclopædia Americana*, and to that its well-deserved popularity was due. The widened area of the present day is mirrored with equal fidelity in the new *American Encyclopedia*. The only two cyclopedias now kept in print in England, are the *Britannica* and the *English*. Both of these are arranged on the separate treatise plan, and consequently unfitted for ready consultation, to say nothing of their immense deficiencies in all that relates to American Men and Things.

II. Its contents are more homogeneous and form a more consistent whole, in proportion as its execution has been more rapid, than that of any similar undertaking. Slow and long-delayed progress has been the bane of most bulky encyclopedias. The *Metropolitana*, commenced under the finest auspices, dragged on for *twenty-eight years*, and was then left unfinished. The *Penny Cyclopædia* occupied twelve years in publication, and was very much hurried and curtailed in the later portion. The mere re-issue of the *Britannica* was ten years in passing through the Press, while, owing to the energy and tact of the managers, less than five years has sufficed for the completion of the new *American Cyclopedia*.

III. Finally, it is a work written by Americans for Americans. It proffers then the knowledge they most require, selected and arranged by those who are competent to the task, because they themselves had experienced the want they now endeavor to supply. It is minute on points of general interest, and condensed in those of more partial application. Its information is the latest extant, and in advance of any other book of reference in the world. The best talent the country afforded have been engaged in its production. The skill and enterprise of the merchant has been combined with the intelligence of the scholar in elaborating and carrying forward to a successful issue, a work that must be regarded in every sense, an honor to the nation where it originated, and to the people who have so nobly sustained it.

Sergt. Silas F. Herring.

We have already noticed the death of SILAS F. HERRING, of the Anderson Cavalry, in the battle of Murfreesboro. The following resolutions, in regard to his death, were adopted by the members of his Company:

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY, CAMP NEGLEY, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine wisdom, to remove from our midst our much beloved fellow-member, SILAS F. HERRING, and his loss being deeply felt by us his comrades, in his associations with us, as a brave and fearless soldier and a genial companion, by which he so endeared himself to all, and it being our desire to furnish to his bereaved family and numerous friends, some tangible evidence of the genuine sorrow we feel at his sudden though gallant death; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and men of Company L, Anderson cavalry, while we humbly submit to the dispensation of Providence, so ordering it, do deeply deplore the untimely fate of Sergeant SILAS F. HERRING, killed at the battle of Stones River, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 29th of December, 1862, nobly leading in the thickest of the conflict, and that we do most sincerely sympathize with his family in this their great bereavement, trusting that this expression of feeling toward him, on our part, may prove acceptable to them, and signify, though inadequately, how the void in our social relations created by his sudden death is felt by us.

Resolved, That the statement of the action of those composing Company L, herein expressed, be furnished to his family, and that a copy of the same be sent the Press of Philadelphia for publication.

James B. Curtin, Lieutenant Commanding Co. L; R. A. Henderson, Second Lieutenant Commanding Co. L; Henry McAllister, Jr., First Sergeant; Harry C. Polk, Corporal; W. G. Stewart, Surgeon in charge; Samuel Phillips, Commissary Sergeant, Co. L; Oliver Martin, Clerk; E. Middleton, Jr., Third Sergeant, and others.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED

What will be Done To-Day and To-Night.

The storm came just in time to add its blustering hurrah to the more quiet and reverential observance of the birthday of the remarkable man who, sixty years ago, stood first in war, in peace and in the hearts of his countrymen, and whose memory to-day ranks side by side with that of the great captains, benefactors and rulers of the world.

In various ways, consistent with the sanctity of the day, various religious organizations gave thanks for the beneficial example left by the "Father of his Country," for the guidance of the youth and other citizens of the Republic.

Rev. Dr. S. H. COX spoke eloquently and patriotically, at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, and made the heart of many a listener thrill with country-love, and burn with holiest desire for the prosperity and successful issue of the nation.

Rev. NEWTON HESTON, at the State-street Congregational Church, demonstrated the fact that "WASHINGTON was the American Joshua."

Rev. PETER STRYKER preached a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on "Christian Manhood," for abundant illustrations of which he referred them to the life of the great hero Captain who fought naked in the battles of his time with a pure heart, a clear head and a strong hand.

Rev. L. J. FLETCHER delivered, at the Fourth Universalist Church, a sermon appropriate to the day, entitled, "WASHINGTON, the Christian Patriot," and other ministers, of various denominations, deemed it a fitting hour in which to inculcate the doctrines of truth, honor and patriotism, as being eminently the *desiderata* of our day, as they were undoubtedly leading characteristics of him in whose honor the national flag was flung out from every mast-head and from every dome.

The storm king's fiercest blast and driving storm could not prevent the assemblage of a goodly company at Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the celebration of the 131st Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday by the

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

A large volunteer chorus, from the New-York Harmonic Society, was present, and, under the direction of J. C. DEVOY, Esq., agreeably interspersed the exercises with patriotic airs, M. CARRINGTON, Esq., President of the Society, presiding at the organ. The exercises were commenced by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, NAPOLEON B. MOUNTFORT.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, and the singing of "Our Country's Flag" by the choir, the Chairman introduced Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY, who delivered the address of the day.

To-day

THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION

will take place. That is, it is advertised, and so far as the snow-drifts will permit, we presume, the advertisement will be verified. A huge Committee, embracing ten of our City Officials, have been authorized to expend in gunpowder, dainties and fancy pyrotechnics; the modest sum of $5,000, and the strong probabilities are that the money will be spent.

First of all, at sunrise, a salute of 100 guns will be fired by sundry guns planted in Madison Square. After which Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the celebrated chimer, will ring out from the tower of Old Trinity the following *programme*:

No. 1.—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2.—Hail Columbia.
No. 3.—Yankee Doodle.
No. 4.—Home, Sweet Home.
No. 5.—Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 6.—Rondo, with variations, on major and minor keys, composed by GEO. F. BRISTOW.
No. 7.—Star Spangled Banner.
No. 8.—Airs from Child of the Regiment.
No. 9.—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
No. 10.—Last Rose of Summer.
No. 11.—Evening Bells.
No. 12.—Old Dog Tray.
No. 13.—Hail Columbia.
No. 14.—Yankee Doodle.

Though no division or brigade orders have been issued by any of our militia commanders, the military display, if carried out as originally designed, will be quite a feature of the day, as several of our most popular regiments, viz.: the Seventh, Twenty-second, Eighth and Eleventh, have independently announced their intention to celebrate the day by a parade through our streets. They will, no doubt, make a good appearance, though it is to be regretted that no General officer has been detailed to command the parade, which would add considerably to its uniformity. The Veteran Corps of 1812 will, of course, "turn out."

We regret to see that the Fifth Regiment, which is quite as efficient in drill as any of our older organizations, will not parade. It is stated that the Common Council has not yet paid for their music at Gen. KEARNEY's funeral. Hence the unwillingness of the men to again pay for the luxury of a band out of their own pockets. But drummers and buglers would do just as well, if not better, than a band of music. We hope the Fifth will rescind its resolution and show us how they look in their new uniforms.

A stand of regimental colors will be presented to the Eighth Regiment National Guard, by his Honor the Mayor, in the presence of the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh and Seventy-first Regiments National Guards, will be reviewed by his Honor, the Mayor, and the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

will be made at 7 o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall, and at Union Square.

The exhibition in the Park will represent a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. WASHINGTON, seated on his famous charger, with chapeau in his right hand, extended forward, bidding adieu to the army, with the motto "*Ducit amor patriæ*," encircled in a segment of a circle overhead—on the base, the words, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The sides of the statue are represented by the mammoth figures of "Liberty and Justice." The whole tableau, covering an area of over 10,000 feet, is surrounded by 34 stars of the Union. It will end with a gorgeous and soul-stirring display of colored fires, shells, flights of rockets, bengolas and colored batteries. Previous to the firing of the above piece, the sky will be for one hour continually illuminated with rockets, shells and colored fires.

At Union-square, there will be a temple with the standing figure of WASHINGTON, sword by his side and his right hand extended and pointing forward; above him and inside the Temple soars an eagle; under all is the motto "Union Forever." The remainder of the display will be similar to the one in the Park, commencing and ending alike with colored fires, shells, batteries, rockets, &c.

After all this will be the

CIVIC BANQUET.

at the St. Nicholas Hotel. To this none but the titled and the local great will be admitted, and *oi polloi* must be content with the reporter's account of the boned turkey, the fruits *glacé*, the gastronomic what-d'ye-call-ems and the soul-stirring responses to patriotic toasts.

The Produce Exchange has set the good example of announcing its non-opening for the day, and we hope other like institutions will follow it.

Every ship-master, hotel proprietor, official or other man who has a flag and a flag-staff, should unfurl the banner of his country to-day, and make the City glorious by the resplendent display of the Stars and Stripes.

BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Northwoods Walton Club will give a banquet at the Astor House to-night.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN JERSEY CITY.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be duly observed in Jersey City to-day by the closing of the public offices, banks and public schools.

In the evening, Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver his lecture, "The Sword of Washington," at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, in aid of the families of volunteers.

The Jersey City Sangerbund will give a fancy dress and masquerade ball at Cooper Hall.

The Snow.

The storm which began yesterday morning is the most severe of any this Winter. The depth of snow on a level is variously estimated, at from three inches to twelve inches, but the fact is, there is none of it on a level; its all on one side of the street or the other, being drifted by the strong wind which accompanied it.

The street railways were largely embarrassed early in the day, and were obliged to put on a heavy force of snow-plows, horses and workmen to open up sufficiently to permit even of hourly trips. The ferries were troubled but little, and made their time regularly and with ease. Pedestrians suffered vastly. For ladies it was nearly a physical impossibility to get out, consequently the churches had slim audiences, and the collections were a mere nothing.

At the hour of writing we have no details from the harbor or outside; but the fearful blasts that whistled keen through every street, and made the river as a channel of ice-breath, must have caused sad havoc upon the water, and threatened the safety of, if it did not totally destroy very many coast-hugging craft and freezing sailors.

Shovels will be at work to-day. The sun will follow with heating in his beams, and for another fortnight we will flounder through slush and mud, sneering at HACKLEY, and bemoaning the fate of the Army of the Potomac.

Snyder on the National Peril.

In accordance with previous announcements, an "oration" was spoken in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, on the "State of the Union," by Mr. G. H. SNYDER, of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois. Admittance 25 cents. Mr. SNYDER, however, did not meet with all the encouragement anticipated by his *syllabus* and he condensed accordingly. The hall was illuminated as promised, which rendered the counting of the audience an easier task for the reporters than it might otherwise have been. At the commencement of the "oration," the hall contained the following: Audience, 20; reporters, 4; ticket takers, 4; attendants on hall, 2; Captains of Police, 1; Sergeants of Police, 1; roundsmen, 1; patrolmen, 24. Mr. SNYDER thanked his audience for attending, and then proceeded to deliver his oration. He considered the nation in a troublous state, and going rapidly to ruin. We had already sacrificed many valuable lives and a vast sum of money, and all we had obtained were promises to put down the rebellion. It was true we had gained some points, but it required more men to hold them than they were worth. We required a change or we must go down. The Constitution must be preserved at all hazards, and Mr. LINCOLN should resign and Gen. BUTLER be put in his place.

Preliminary Examinations no Bar to the Action of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. John T. Hoffman, Recorder.

The People vs. Peter Hefferman.—This was a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that it was found and presented by the Grand Jury pending an examination before a Police Magistrate. After argument the Recorder rendered the following decision:

In the case of the People *vs.* Horton, 4th Parker, 222, the Superior Court of Buffalo held that a motion to quash an indictment on the ground that it was found when an examination was pending before a magistrate was frivolous.

In the case of the People *vs.* Hyler, 2d Parker, 566, Judge COWLES, adopting the language of Judge ROBERT H. MORRIS, says: "It cannot be denied that the Grand Jury have full power to make inquiry and present by indictment all persons charged with crime, and that too whether such persons are or are not under arrest and examination before any magistrate of the county."

It is not claimed by the defendant's counsel that the Legislature has anywhere expressly prohibited action by the Grand Jury pending an examination before a magistrate, but it is insisted that the statute providing for such examination contains an implied prohibition. I am unable so to understand these statutes, and do not believe that the Legislature, if it had intended so materially to interfere with the well established jurisdiction and powers of Grand Juries, would have failed to express such intention in unmistakable language.

As a general rule of practice it is, as I have often had occasion to say, better to have an investigation before a Magistrate in the first instance, and not to indict while such examination is pending. But cases may often arise where this rule might, with propriety, be departed from. The Grand Jury, acting under the obligation of their oaths, must determine as cases are presented, whether they will or will not act upon them prior to an examination before a Magistrate and while such examination is pending.

If it were otherwise, it is plain to see that justice might be often delayed, if not entirely defeated.

I am not informed what reason influenced the Grand Jury in acting upon this case, while the examination in the Police Court was incomplete. It is enough for me to know that in acting they did not exceed their powers, and I have a right to assume that they did not abuse their discretion.

Defendant's Counsel has referred me to the case of DRURY, where it is claimed that Judge EDMONDS quashed the indictment on the ground that it was found pending on examination. I [illegible] find that any opinion of the learned Judge [illegible] even filed, or that the records show that any such decision was made.

I have also been referred to the case of CAMP and WILKES, decided in this Court when JOHN B. SCOTT was Recorder. It is well known that that was the decision of the two lay members of the Court, as it was then constituted, and that the Recorder did not concur. It has never been considered an authority.

Another consideration in this case is conclusive. Defendant, after his arrest, had given a bond to appear and answer to any indictment which might be found against him. That being done, it was by law the duty of the magistrate to return the same, with all other papers, to the Clerk of this Court within ten days. It is not sufficient to say that this bond was given (as is said to be the common practice) as a matter of convenience, with the understanding that the examination was to proceed as if no bond had been given. The bond once given is of itself an answer to a motion to quash on the ground that an indictment was found before the examination of the magistrate was in fact concluded.

The motion must be denied.

Ex-Judge S. H. STUART and Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, for the prisoner; ORLANDO L. STEWART, Assistant-District-Attorney, for the people.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM—THREE STABLES FIRED IN ONE NIGHT—THREE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire was discovered in the brick stable owned and occupied by ANDREW J. and GEORGE ODELL, at No. 89 Seventh-street. Two horses, valued at $300, were burned to death, and the stable was damaged to the amount of $200. About 10 o'clock the same evening a fire occurred in the basement stable No. 169 East Tenth-street, occupied by Mr. SCANLON. One horse, valued at $150, was destroyed. The flames spread to the carpenter shop of DAVIS & GRAHAM, situated on the floor above. Their loss is about $200. Mr. SCANLON is fully insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building is of brick, owned by a Mr. SMITH, and was very much damaged.... Soon after 12 o'clock, the same night, a third fire occurred in the stable of JOHN GLASS, No. 148 East Twelfth-street. The flames were soon discovered and extinguished before much damage had been done to the building or contents. The most remarkable fact is, that these fires all occurred in the same vicinity, within a few hours of each other, all of them in stables, and the Police report them all to have been the work of incendiaries. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the circumstances of their origin to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of MICHAEL KIRWIN, aged forty years, who was found in the water at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River. The deceased left his family at No. 123½ West Twenty-seventh-street about the middle of December last, on account of some domestic difficulty, and after that time none of his friends saw him alive. It was the opinion of the Coroner, however, that the body had not been in the water over forty-eight hours. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE EIGHTH WARD CLAY CLUB.—The annual supper of the Club was given on Saturday evening, in commemoration of the birthday of WASHINGTON. The Club decided, by a close vote, to continue their commemorative ball at the Apollo Rooms next year. An interesting letter was received and read from LESLIE COOMBS, which characteristically pitched into the Northern and Southern traitors.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT MURDER IN PARK-AVENUE.—Coroner NORRIS concluded the investigation, on Saturday night, into the circumstances attending the murder of Mrs. CECELIA MCLAUGHLIN, who was found dead in her room in Park-avenue, near Canton-street, on Friday morning. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited to fasten the guilt directly upon any one, although all the attending circumstances would seem to indicate that either the husband, THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, or the daughter, MARY ANN, or both, had a hand in the matter. Some of the tenants in the same house testified that they heard a noise as if caused by the slamming of a door, and the falling of a heavy body; screams and a cry of murder were also heard. No one went into MCLAUGHLIN's apartments to ascertain the cause, except JAMES MCCABE, residing on the second floor, who was sent for by the daughter. The deceased was lying on the floor dead when he entered. The daughter, according to her own statement, had been on a visit to a neighbor, and on her return saw her father holding her mother's head and wiping the blood from her face. She accused him of killing her, when he cleared her out of the room. The noise then made and her screams, it is thought, were what attracted the attention of the other occupants. The father also made a statement, without oath, in which he said that he had bought two pints of brandy on Thursday, and after disposing of it pulled off his boots and went to bed. His son FRANK woke him about 5 o'clock P. M., and told him that mother was lying dead on the floor. He got up, and lifting up her head wiped the blood from her face. His daughter then came in and accused him of the killing, but he denies having driven her out of the room. He knew nothing whatever of the cause of his wife's death. The son, FRANK, was likewise examined. He stated that he returned from play on Thursday afternoon, and found his mother lying dead upon the floor. The stove was tipped over, and the edge lying on her head. The stove-pipe had fallen down. He woke his father and informed him of what had occurred. It appears that the elder members of the family were in the habit of drinking to excess. They had frequent quarrels; and MCLAUGHLIN acknowledged that he had beaten his wife previous to this time. The physician's testimony showed that the right side of her skull was fractured, her left ear torn off, and that she had more than a dozen cuts and bruises about her head, face and upper part of the body. The jury were, however, unwilling, with the testimony before them, to render a hasty verdict, and, therefore, requested the Coroner to allow them till Tuesday before making their decision, which was granted. MCLAUGHLIN and his daughter are meanwhile detained to await the result. MCLAUGHLIN was formerly a policeman of the First Precinct, and had the reputation of being a good officer until he commenced drinking rum, for which offence he was dismissed.

DID NOT AGREE.—WILLIAM SEMLES was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Saturday on an indictment for manslaughter in the second degree, on the charge of killing PHILIP CHRISTMAN, by striking him on the head with a stone on the 13th day of September last. The deceased stopped on the corner of Smith and Johnson streets, Eastern District to talk with some young ladies. After bidding them good-night, he was attacked by the prisoner, and a number of others. Deceased ran into the street, and called for his father, who, in coming to his aid, was knocked down. The prisoner, as alleged, picked up a large stone, and struck deceased on the head, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died two days afterward. The defence proved that deceased was approaching SEMLES with an upraised knife, when he struck him with a stone in self-defence. The case was given to the jury, who, after an absence of several hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

ASSAULT ON A TEACHER.—A Mrs. BLANK, of Greenpoint, was taken before Justice COLAHAN, on Saturday, charged with committing an assault and battery on Miss F. E. COLBY, teacher in the Primary Department of the Public School at Greenpoint. Accused pleaded guilty, but justified herself on the ground that the teacher had chastised her son, a young boy, severely and unjustly. It appears that Mrs. BLANK attacked Miss COLBY as the latter was leaving a horse car, and after pulling her hair and scratching her face, threw her on the ground and kicked her severely about the face and head. Miss COLBY sustained severe bodily injury, and her face was very much disfigured. For this offence the accused was fined $5, and required to give bonds to keep the peace.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be celebrated to-day by the firing of a national salute from Fort Greene Park at sunrise and at sundown, beyond which no public demonstration will be made on the part of the city, with the exception of a display of flags on the City Hall and other public buildings. The annual distribution of premiums to the members of the Brooklyn Institute will take place this evening. The Mercantile Section of the Cadets of Temperance will give an entertainment in honor of the occasion at the Athenæum, also in the evening.

STEAM ON ATLANTIC-AVENUE.—The act before the Legislature authorizing the reintroduction of steam on Atlantic-avenue, is meeting with the decided opposition of a number of the property holders along the line. At a meeting of the Common Council Committee on Saturday to hear arguments for and against the measure, some persons threatened that if the Legislature or Common Council authorize the Central Railroad Company to run the dummy engine on their track, they would drive them off by force. The Committee will meet again on Tuesday.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 150, of which 21 died of consumption; 14 of convulsions; of croup and diptheria

ris, 6 each; of scarlatina, 5, &c. Males 63; children 97. Under one year of age 26.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, on Saturday, in the case of ANTOINE SCHAFFER, tried for placing obstructions on the New-Jersey Railroad, the jury were unable to agree. This being the second time SCHAFFER has been tried on the same indictment, Judge OGDEN discharged him.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated cause, No. 58.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 1275, 1345, 1379, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1413, 1417, 1421, 1427, 1433, 73, 611, 1439, 1449, 1453, 4167. *Part II.*—Nos. 1372, 1460, 1000, 1490, 1492, 1500, 1534, 1550, 1554, 1556, 1562, 1566, 1570, 984, 570, 1518, 1524, 1576, 1580, 1582, 181.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law and fact—Nos. 52, 218, 244, 45.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	98	10 N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	98	200 do	118⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	97½	400 Erie Railway..b30	77
10,000 do	97⅞	600 do	76⅞
54,000 do	98	100 do s60	76¾
33,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	98⅛	100 do b4	76⅞
10,000 do	98⅜	850 do	77
60,500 do	98¾	50 do b30	77⅛
10,000 do	98⅞	300 do b30	77¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71..Coup	91	100 do b15	77⅛
55,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct.		100 Erie R. Pref.	101⅛
Notes Oct. & Apl	104	250 do b3	101⅛
500 do small	104½	100 Hud. Riv. R.	97⅛
10,500 do Feb & Aug	103	25 do	98
15,000 do	102¾	100 Harlem R.	36
10,000 do	102⅞	200 do	36⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	96⅞	400 do b30	36⅛
70,000 do	96⅞	500 do	36¼
16,000 do	97	50 Harlem R. Pref.	75⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63	100 do s30	75⅛
20,000 Mo. State 6s	65⅛	100 do	75⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H.		25 Mich. Cen. R.	97
& St. Jo.	90	50 do	97¼
13,000 Cal. St. 7s	131½	650 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	61
1,000 Ky. State 6s	102	300 do	61⅛
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	119	500 do b30	61⅛
3,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	111½	100 Panama Railroad	182
8,000 Erie 5th M. Bds.	107	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	93¾
27,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	50 do	93⅝
10,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr	91	200 do	93⅜
4,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	122½	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92⅛
2,000 do	122	100 do	92⅜
10,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	102½	100 do	92
1,000 do	102⅝	50 do	92⅛
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	124¾	400 Clev. & Pitt. R.	71⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90½	100 do	71
8,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42¾	127 do	70⅞
15,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	103	400 do	70⅝
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	82¼	40 do	70
20 Bank of N. Y.	111	35 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	158
88 Merchants' Bank	100	100 Gal. & Chi. R. b3	93⅛
5 Bank of Commerce	93	50 do	93⅜
22 Bank of the Rep.	102	100 do	93⅛
10 Metropolitan Bank	102½	100 do b3	93⅜
4,000 Amer. Gold	162⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	95
300,000 do	162⅜	500 do	95⅛
50,000 do	162⅝	400 do s60	95
5,000 do s15	162⅝	300 do s30	95
10,000 do s30	162	500 do s30	95⅛
10,000 do s10	162⅜	100 do	94⅞
10,000 do s10	162⅝	200 do c	94⅜
5,000 do	162⅝	100 Chic., B. & Q. R. b30	108½
10,000 do b30	163⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	39½
25,000 do b30	163⅛	59 M. & P. du C. 2d pf.	78
108 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131	10 Del., L. & West. R.	140
35 Cary Imp. Co.	9	50 P. F. W. & Chi. R.	65
50 Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	161	250 do	64⅞
100 do	161⅛	100 A. & T. H. Pref b30	71
525 do	161⅛	200 do	69
50 do	161⅛	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	33¼
100 do s60	161	150 Chi. & N. W. R.	17½
100 do b10	162	10 do	17⅜
100 Reading R.	91		

SECOND BOARD

$26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98⅜	200 Bruns. C. L. C.	5⅛
6,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	91½	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s '71 Cou.	91	50 do	118⅜
25,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		50 do	118⅞
Notes Oct. & Apl.	104	100 do	118⅞
10,000 do Feb. & Aug.	102⅞	107 do	119
37,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅞	550 Erie Railway	76¾
3,000 do	96⅞	300 do s30	76⅝
5,000 Tennessee 6s	62⅛	50 do b10	76⅝
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	65¼	100 Erie Railway Pref.	101⅞
10,000 do	65	50 do	101⅛
5,000 do	65⅛	100 do b60	101⅜
5,000 do	65⅛	100 Hudson River R.	97
10,000 Clev. & P. 3d M.	103	100 Harlem R.	35⅞
5,000 Mich. C. 8s conv.		200 do	35⅞
1st M. S. F. Bds.	130	300 do	35⅞
2,000 Hud. R. 1st m.	125	500 Harlem R. Prefd s30	75
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	122½	200 do s30	75⅛
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	116	100 do	75⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	91	50 Reading R.	90⅞
5,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	81⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	95⅞
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt	42¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	60
35,000 Amer. Gold s30	162⅜	200 do	60⅛
115,000 do	162⅝	200 do	60⅜
125,000 do	162⅜	200 do	60⅛
75,000 do b15	163⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	105½
15,000 do b30	163	12 Clev. & Pitts. R.	69
10,000 do s60	162	300 do	69⅛
100 Cumb. Coal P.	20	300 do	69⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	161⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R. s30	94⅞
150 do	161⅛	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅛
10 do	161⅛	10 P., F. W. & Chi. Rd.	65
200 do	162	100 C., B. & Q. Rd.	108⅛
100 do b10	162	14 Alton & T. H. P.	69

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99	100 Erie R. c	76½
1,400 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		200 do	76⅞
Notes	104	150 do	76⅛
15,000 U. S. D. Nts.	162	50 do s3	76⅜
21,000 American Gold	162⅜	150 Erie Railway Pref.	101⅛
55,000 do	162⅜	50 do s3	101⅛
40,000 do	162⅛	100 Hudson River R.	97⅛
10,000 do bnw	162⅜	100 Clev. & Pitt. R. b3	70
100 Cumber. Coal Prf.	20	100 do	70
50 Pac. M. S. Co. b30	162	500 do	70⅛
50 do	161⅞	100 do	70⅛
400 do	161⅛	1000 do s30	70
200 do	161⅛	1000 do b3	70
150 do s30	161⅛	300 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	94⅞
200 do	161⅛	100 do s30	95
100 N. Y. Central R.	118⅜	500 do	95⅛
100 do	118⅜	100 do	95⅜
200 Harlem R.	35⅛	950 Chi. & R. I. R.	93⅜
100 do s3	35⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	65
100 do	35⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		200 Harlem Railroad	35⅝
Notes Apl & Oct.	103⅞	400 do	35⅛
25,000 Amer. Gold	161⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	60⅛
10,000 do	161⅞	300 do s30	60⅛
10,000 do	162	200 do	60⅛
25,000 do b3	162	1500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	70
20,000 do s5	162	300 do s6	70
15,000 do b10	162⅛	400 do b10	70
25,000 do s4	162	400 do b5	70
10,000 do b10	162⅛	100 do s10	70
15,000 do b30	162⅛	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	93⅛
50,000 do b10	162⅛	400 do	93⅜
300 Pacific Mail	162⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	95
200 do s30	162	200 do b5	95⅛
10 do	162⅛	550 Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅜
50 do	162⅛	250 do	93⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜	400 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	39⅛
200 do	118⅛	25 Quicksilver M. Co.	18
500 Erie Railway	76⅜	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	65¼
150 do	76⅜	250 do	66

MONDAY, Feb. 23—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was very active in the lines of Export and Import, and a good business was also done by the Domestic Commission and Grocery houses; the bulk of it for cash. The amount of Merchant paper made, at present, bears but a small relation to the magnitude of the trade going on in nearly all departments, and discounts are relatively cheaper than Loans at call to the Stock Brokers. The Bill Brokers are taking choice names at from 5½ to 6½ ₩ cent., and the Banks are accommodating their regular dealers at 7 ₩ cent. There is an out-of-town demand for good paper from the New-England and New-York Country Banks, and also for the 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of the Treasury, which are rapidly absorbed, although the supply through Government Contractors has been large and constant since the 1st January. The issue of this class of paper, *bearing interest in Gold*, must cease in a few days, on the final passage and approval of the Loan Bill, now in Committee of Conference between the two Houses of Congress, as the Second Section of the Bill provides that all future Certificates of Indebtedness and of Deposits with the Treasury shall carry interest in legal tender only. The Customs Duties for the week amount to $998,000. The United States Demand Notes, receivable for Customs, are now so nearly exhausted that the price is within ½ ₩ cent. of Gold Coin. The price of Gold Coin ruled higher through the week than any previous quotation, although the export demand was lighter than for any week since New-Year. Of the sales and purchases at the Regular and Public Stock Exchange Boards and on the sidewalk in William-street, amounting, in gross, to *seven or eight millions*, only $520,000 was for export, while over three times this sum was paid out of the Sub-Treasury for the 19th February interest on 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes. The purely speculative transactions were unprecedented in amount, and the rise in price over 6 ₩ cent. since Saturday week. The discussion of the French question had something to do with this additional advance, but the chief reliance of the speculation for the rise was on the unsettled nature of the financial questions before Congress, and the absence of successful demonstrations by the Army and Navy. One at least of these causes must be removed in the course of a few days, as the session of Congress terminates to-morrow week; and the other, it is confidently predicted in official quarters at Washington, will also be relieved *in a very short time.*

On the Stock Exchange the speculation in Railway Shares was fairly active through the week, and for a day or two the buoyancy of January seemed to be renewed, responsive, in some measure, to the continued rise in Gold. But at the close the feeling was less confident, and the ultimate advance over the prices of Saturday week, 2½ ₩ cent. on Eries, and 1@1½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central and the Western Shares. The Railway Bonds left off firm, and Government Stocks show a rise of about 2 ₩ cent., with decidedly more activity.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	155⅞@164@162
U. S. Notes for Customs	154⅞@162¾@161⅞
U. S. 6 ₩ cents, 1881	97¼@99
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₩ cts	103⅛@104
New-York Central	117⅞@118⅞
New-York and Erie	74¼@76¾
Erie Preferred Shares	99¼@101½
Rock Island	92¾@93½
Michigan Guaranteed	105½@106½
Michigan Southern	59@60⅞
Michigan Central	95⅛@96⅛
Toledo	90⅛@95
Galena	92⅜@93⅜
Illinois Central	91@92¼
Panama	182@182
Pacific Mail	165@153½@162¼
Missouris	65⅛@65
Tennessees	62⅛@62⅞
Hudson River	96⅛@97¼
Harlem Preferred	72⅛@77@75⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	69⅛@71@70
Harlem Common	35⅛@37⅛@35⅞

The demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper improved, on Saturday, on the action of the House of Representatives on the Banking bill. Private sales of Coupons, of 1881, were made as high as 99¼ ₩ cent., and 104 ₩ cent. was paid for 7.30 ₩ cents. The one-year 6 ₩ cents were in large request at from 96⅞ to 97¼ ₩ cent. The price of Gold Coin fluctuated from 163⅛ down to 161⅞ ₩ cent., finally closing with sales, at the 4 o'clock Public Board, at 162 ₩ cent., cash, and 162¼@162½, buyer 5@10 days. The course of the Share market was not materially different from Friday, closing about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	162⅞	162	Harlem	36	35⅛
U.S.C. H. Notes	161⅞	161⅛	Harlem Pref.	76	75⅛
Tennessees	62	62⅞	Mich. Central	96	96
Missouris	64⅛	65	Mich. Southern	61⅛	60⅛
N. Y. Central	118⅛	118⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	105⅛	105½
Erie	77⅛	76⅜	Illinois Central	93	92¼
Erie Preferred	101⅛	101⅛	Pittsburgh	71⅛	70
Hudson	97⅛	97⅛	Galena	93⅛	93⅜
Toledo	94⅛	95⅛	Rock Island	93⅛	93⅜
Pacific Mail	161⅛	162⅛	7-30 Tr. Notes	103⅛	104

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Hanover	85
Merchants'	99¼	Metropolitan	102⅛
Mechanics'	106	People's	90
North River	90	East River	90
Greenwich	170	Nassau	102
National	92	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	92½	Continental	85
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	80
Ocean	78	Atlantic	65
American Exchange	98	Importers' and Traders'	98
Bank of the Republic	101⅛	Park	119
Bank of North America	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie firsts, '68	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42¾
Erie thirds, '83	121	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68⅛
Erie fourths, '80	111	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hud. firsts, '69	125	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91
Hud. conv., '67	106	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	90½
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	130	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	109
Chi., B. & Quincy firsts	120	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	116
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	102	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	102	New-Jersey C. seconds	118
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	115
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	107	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	110
T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106	Clev. & Pitts fourths	82

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,527,456, against $4,581,399 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,986,632, against $2,855,129 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $520,000, against $525,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for seven months of the Current Fiscal Year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Customhouse returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of January.

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of January, exclusive of $980,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$105,362,000
Add since 1st of February	10,248,567
Total to date	$115,610,567
Against same date 1862	72,242,393
Increased Export since July 1	$43,368,174

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Jan. 31, were...$110,130,000

Add since 1st of February	13,523,567
Total to date	$123,653,567
Against same date 1862	91,198,984
Increased Export since July 1	$32,454,583

The amount of Specie exported for the seven months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Jan. 31, was...$36,086,000

Add since Feb. 1	2,589,000
Total to date	$38,675,000
Against same date, 1862	6,763,000
Increased Specie Export	$31,912,000

Mr. CRANE, late President of the Bank of the Republic, having voluntarily declined a reelection at the annual meeting of the Bank last week, Mr. R. H. LOWRY, for many years Cashier, was promoted to the Presidency; Mr. HENRY W. FORD, First Teller, was promoted to the Cashiership, and Mr. D. L. ST. JOHN made First Teller. Mr. FORD has been in the Bank since its establishment, twelve years ago.

We received on Saturday afternoon the following note, which, from its source and tenor, gave us much surprise. It is addressed to the Money Reporter for the TIMES:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In your efforts to depress Buffalo and State Line for the benefit of Toledo and C. P. and A. interest, I think you might, at least, come a little nearer the facts. Yours, &c.

We understand this note to refer to our paragraph of Saturday, on the consolidation, which has recently been suggested, of the three Lake Shore Roads, connecting Buffalo and Toledo. Certainly no intentional "efforts" were made, in reporting this movement to the public, to depress the State Line, for the benefit of the other two interests, and if we failed to come near the facts as to the relative productiveness of either, our correspondent would have conferred a favor by pointing out for cheerful correction the mistakes in the statement. The market quotations of the Stocks were derived from one of the oldest Commission Brokers on the Street. On reflection, we are quite sure that the writer of the foregoing note will feel that his fling at our fairness in the matter was wholly uncalled for. He will also understand that, but for the respect which we have for his position in Wall-street, we should not waste words in replying to such hasty injustice.

The following will show the earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis through line for week ending 15th February:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$10,581 95	$7,706 19
Freight	15,119 37	12,784 07
Sundries	974 33	947 83
Total	$26,675 65	$21,438 09
Total this month to date	$54,685 52	$38,945 33
Total since Jan. 1	$150,991 98	$120,417 45

The following joint resolution, in relation to enlarged facilities of transportation between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast and Europe, was adopted unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the 14th inst.:

Whereas, It is of the first importance to the great producing States of the Northwest, interested in the transportation of their various productions to the seaboard and to Europe, by the way of the great lakes and the rivers and canals connecting those lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, to secure to themselves the most enlarged and liberal avenues of communication possible, without reference to the fact whether such avenues are furnished by their own or another Government, provided they secure to said States and their people the greatest value for their productions at home, by transporting them to the markets of the world, at the least cost and expense; and

Whereas, From the recent action of the Congress of the United States, under a combination of circumstances as urgent as it is probable can ever again be brought to bear upon the question, that body declined to aid in opening such enlarged facilities as the necessities of the great food-producing West so imperiously demand: and

Whereas, The capacity of these Northwestern producing States in the single staple, never failing and cheaply grown crop of Indian corn or maize, can scarcely be estimated, and would soon amount to hundreds of millions of bushels per annum, were enlarged and consequently cheap means of transportation provided, securing at once an income for the outlay, and a profit to the producer and consumer at home and abroad, and developing at the same time mines of wealth in our broad prairies, equal to the greatest happiness and desires of those who inhabit them: and

Whereas, The rivers and canals of Canada can readily be improved and adapted to the most liberal means of transportation from the Western States to the Atlantic Ocean, and with mutual advantage to the constructor of such avenues, and all having occasion to avail themselves of them; furnishing, at the same time, the means of avoiding, in a good degree, the heavy tolls and charges that now so enrich the State of New-York, at the expense of the Westernfarmer:

Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a State Committee of five citizens of the State be appointed by the Governor, with full power and authority on behalf of this State, to petition, or to proceed personally to the Provincial Government and Parliament of Canada, and to the Government of Great Britain, if deemed by them advisable, for the purpose, in any proper manner, of respectfully presenting to those Governments the statistics of production and trade of the Western States, seeking enlarged and cheaper outlets to the East and to Europe, for their products by the way of the lakes and of the rivers, and new or enlarged canals of Canada; and to respectfully solicit from said Governments all proper consideration and action upon a subject of such great and rapidly growing importance to them, as well as to the Western States, interested in such enlarged facilities of intercourse with the Atlantic ports and with Europe.

Resolved, That our neighboring States, similarly interested, be and are hereby respectfully invited to appoint like State Committees to act and coöperate with the Committee hereby appointed for the attainment of the objects herein set forth; and that the Governor be and is hereby requested to send copies of this joint resolution and invitation to each of the States so interested, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to furnish an authenticated and official copy of the same to the Committee hereby appointed, and that the preceding preamble and resolutions be printed for the greater convenience of so doing.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 96 bbls. Ashes, 8,617 bbls. Flour, 43 bbls. and 1,036 bags Corn Meal, 898 bushels Wheat, 1,680 bushels Corn, 3,140 bushels Rye, 3,388 bushels Oats, 1,135 bushels Malt, 8,777 pkgs. Provisions, and 775 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 627 bbls., including 564 bbls. Pots, and 63 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $36 ₩ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade of the week has been fair, and prices have been very firm. Stocks are moderate, and the principal holders do not appear to be eager to sell. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The market has been rather quiet during the past week, as most of the Western shoe dealers, who were here in January, making a clean sweep of the stocks, have quit the field, and the jobbing trade has not fully set in. If the legitimate Spring trade opens with anything like a fair demand, a material improvement in rates is considered certain, as goods have been selling much lower than they can be replaced at the present cost of production."

COAL—All kinds are quiet, and prices are depressed. The postponed auction sale of Scranton Coal, (30,000 tons,) it is now announced, will certainly take place at noon next Wednesday, Feb. 25. This sale was originally announced for Dec. 23, 1862, but was then postponed, on account of trouble with the miners and the suspension of work in the mines.

COFFEE—Sales 150 bags Maracaibo at 34c., and 400 bags Rio on private terms, ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and depressed at 88c.@89c. for Middling, ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and prices somewhat irregular. The reported sales since our last comprise 14,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 30; poor to choice extra State at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 30
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 90	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 05	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	8 05	@ 9 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	8 00	@10 50

Southern Flour is less active at former rates; sales 1,350 bbls., at $7 85@$8 30 for poor to good superfine; $8 40@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, at drooping prices; sales 680 bbls. Extra, at $7 65@$9 35 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues moderately active, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 95 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 95@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices have been less buoyant. Sales since our last 48,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95; Amber Western, at $1 76@$1 78; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 69@$1 75; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 70@$1 73; Milwaukee Club, at $1 61@$1 71; Chicago Spring, at $1 43@$1 60; and Red State and Jersey at $1 73@$1 77 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 96½c.@98c., for shipping Mixed Western; 94c.@96c. for Eastern do.; 85c.@94c. for Unsound, and $1 for White and Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,250 bushels. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 75c.@77c.; Western, at 75c.@77c.; State, at 76½c.@77½c., ₩ bushel. Barley is moderately active, at $1 45@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in good demand at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales fair during the week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review the movements in the principal kinds thus: "*Dry Hides*—During the early part of the week the market was quiet under a very limited demand from the trade and other buyers. On Tuesday, however, a cargo of 13,000 Orinocos was taken by the trade at 29c., 6 months, and since the market has ruled active and buoyant, and quite large sales have been effected with the trade and speculators. Prices have advanced since Wednesday ½c.@1c. ₩ ℔., and the tendency is toward still higher rates, the demand being active and most holders reluctant sellers at our quotations. *Wet-salted Hides*—Domestic Slaughters remain in firm, active request at about old prices, the demand continuing principally for consumption. The stock is only moderate, and is chiefly held at about ½c. advance over late rates. *Dry-salted Hides*—The balance of the stock is, for the present, held above the views of buyers. Upper Leather Hides continue in good request at full and firm prices, but the bulk of the stock in first hands is held at prices buyers refuse to pay. The parcel of Gambia and Bissau arrived last week are being transhipped to Salem. We understand sales of 16,000 Sierra Leones were effected in Boston toward the close of the week; the price, however, did not transpire. Of Calcutta stock we have no movements to report, the entire absence of supply preventing transactions. Week's receipts have been 25,808 Hides. Sales have been 61,000 Hides, including 15,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., part 31c., cash, part on speculation; 6,800 dry Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔s., private terms, part on speculation; 20,000 dry Orinoco, 21@22 ℔s., 29c.@29½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 dry Laguayra, 22 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 dry Central American, 17 ℔s., private terms; 5,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 28@29 ℔s., 20½c.@21c., cash; 1,800 wet salted New-Orleans, 60 ℔s., private terms; 1,600 Washington Slaughters, 80 ℔s., private terms; 3,500 City Slaughters, 70@75 ℔s., 10¼c.@11c., cash; 2,900 Western and Country Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 10¼c.@11c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 206,800; same time last year, 209,300; year before, 331,300."

IRON—Pig has been in fair request, including Scotch, at $36 75@$38 50, and No. 1 American at $35 ₩ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "There is very little doing in Pig metal for the want of stock; most makers having sold largely ahead of their production, are not willing to contract at present rates, and the sales are limited to 2,000@3,000 tons anthracite, in lots, at $31@$32 for No. 3, $32@$33 for No. 2, and $33@$35 for No. 1, cash and 4 months. Scotch Pig is firm, and generally held above the views of buyers, with a sale to note at $36. For manufactured Iron the market is firm and advancing, and the mills generally well off for orders."

LATHS—Eastern have been in less request, and quoted down to $1 40 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—We note an active general demand for all descriptions at firm prices. Both good-damaged and poor-damaged, as also common Leather, sell readily at our quotations. Receipts from tanneries have only been moderate. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry continues fair at firm prices, and with only moderate receipts, the stock of desirable Leather is of limited extent. The Philadelphia market continues bare of supply, and rates tend upward. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 57,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales, 170 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@55c., and 90 hhds. new crop Cuba Muscovado at 47c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in active request, and up to $1 63@$1 65 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,500 barrels at $14 95@$15 12½ for old Mess; $16 75@$17 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $11 50@$13 75 for old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon continues in good request, at 7¾c.@10c. ₩ ℔.; sales, 2,100 boxes. Lard is heavy to-day; sales 2,050 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11½c., ₩ ℔. Beef is less active; sales since our last, 530 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@ $12 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₩ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in good request, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 70 pkgs. East India, at $8@$8 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 5,000 bushels Clover Seed, at $6 50@$7 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and quiet, at previous prices. Goat have been active at advanced rates. Sales, 4,700 Tampico, to arrive, at 67½c.; 3,000 Matamoras at 67c.½@70c.; 8,000 Mocha, at 55c., and 10,000 Sandwich Island on private terms. The remaining stock in first hands consists principally of Curacoa, the poor quality of which description, of late, has deterred manufacturers from buying to any great extent.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,250 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@12⅞c., and Cuba, at 10½c.@10¾c.; also 170 boxes Havana, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 ℔s., at 12¼c.@12½c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 54c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in lively request, partly on speculation, and prices have in some instances again advanced. Sales have been reported of 200,000 ℔s. domestic fleece, at 80c.@87½c., and some very fine do., at 90c.; 350 bales California, at 37c.@50c.; 40,000 ℔s. unwashed French, 250 bales African and 180 bales washed German, on private terms; 460 bales Cape and 300 bales Donskoi, at 45c.@50c., and some Mestiza, at 35c.@40c. ₩ ℔.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 500,000 ℔s. domestic fleece, at an advance of 2½c.@5c. ₩ ℔., mostly 82c.@85c. for fine fleeces; also, 634 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape and Spanish, in the range of quotations, and 120,000 ℔s. Spanish, on private terms.... In Philadelphia, 126,000 ℔s. domestic fleece have been sold, at buoyant prices.... In Albany sales were made of 4,000 ℔s. pulled at 70c., and 1,000 ℔s. black at 65c.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day; rates unchanged. For Liverpool, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7d. ₩ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 20s.@32s. 6d.; 100 tons Logwood, at 20s.; and 20 hhds. Tallow, at 30s. ₩ ton. For London—2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl., and 500 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—30 tons Logwood, at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—250 bags Clover Seed, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Antwerp—26,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 11d. ₩ bushel. For Bremen, 200 tcs. Lard, at 35s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: A British brig, 206 tons, to Marseilles, 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d.; a British bark, 502 tons, from Philadelphia to Great Britain, Havre or Antwerp, 8s.; a British brig, 321 tons, to Belfast, Provisions, 32s. 6d., and Wheat 10½d.; a British bark, 249 tons, to Oporto, 12,000 Wheat, 12½d.; a foreign brig, to same port, Wheat, 12½d.; a Hamburg bark to Lisbon, Wheat, 11½d., in ship's bags; a British brig, 125 tons, to Pernambuco and back, $2,875; one, 139 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 120 tons, to Savanilla, St. Martha and Carthagena and back, $1,600; a bark 288 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, thence from Minatitlan to Falmouth, for orders, $12,000; a British brig, 124 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,700; a schooner, 226 tons, to Windward, $1,800; two, 169 tons and 155 tons, to West Indies and back, each $1,700; one, 127 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a British schooner, 92 tons, same, $1,300; a British brig, 135 tons, same, $1,700; a schooner, 206 tons, to Matamoras and back, $400; a British brig 163 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $2,500; a British schooner, 130 tons, to Baracoa and back, $1,100; a brig, 191 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c., and Molasses $3 75 under, and $3 50 on deck; one, 200 tons, from Philadelphia to North Side Cuba and back to New-York or Philadelphia, Sugar, 52c., or if Molasses, $4 50 under and $3 50 on deck; a ship, 759 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a schooner, 297 tons, to Pernambuco and back; an Italian bark, 542 tons, to Marseilles; a brig, 280 tons, to Malaga and back; ship *New-Hampshire*, 998 tons, in COMSTOCK's line, to San Francisco, and a schooner, 132 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	Feb. 28	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

New-Orleans.......George Washington.......Feb. 26.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........at 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 23d inst., an extensive stock of
WHITE GOODS,
Consisting of
PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN JACONETS,
Cambric, Mull, Nainsook and Swiss Muslin,
Twilled Long Cloths, Brilliants,
Dimities, plain and figured Organdies, &c.
These goods will be offered at a very small advance upon old prices.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LACE CARTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Invite the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to their stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CHOICE SPRING DRESS GOODS.

On MONDAY, Feb. 23,
we will open our SPRING STOCK of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
French Poplines, Challies and Bareges,
Drab, Mode, and Slate Alpacas, and
Delaines, Drab Silk Warp Epingline
Cloths, French Prints, Brilliants, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.

We are now offering
A LARGE STOCK OF
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES AND TAFFETAS,
at a small advance on last year's prices.
Also,
A choice assortment of PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
much under the present market value.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

We are now receiving a large and entirely New Stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
Suited to PARLOR, DINING ROOM and CHAMBER.
CURTAINS in
BROCATELS, COTELLINES,
BROCADE SATINS, PLUSHES,
TAPESTRIES, MOQUETTES,
SILK REPS, SATIN DELAINES.
NEW BORDERINGS for Trimmings.
WORSTED REPS, PLAIN, FIGURED and PRINTED,
All Colors.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Goods.
SHADES, in Gold, Painted or in Buff and White Holland, made and put up.
Our Stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS has been materially added to.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At Popular Prices.
150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Also,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A Job Lot of
150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.
50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s. and 16s.
200 black Gros de Rhine and black figured Silks at retail, less than wholesale prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
IMMENSE RUSH.
GREAT ADVANCE IN PREMIUM ON GOLD AND EXCHANGE.
GOODS ADVANCING IN PRICES EVERY DAY.
KINZEY IS SELLING GOODS FOR ONE WEEK MORE AT THE OLD PRICES.
$35,000 WORTH OF
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT THE 8TH-AV. CHEAP STORE.
10,000 Handkerchiefs, of all kinds, 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c.
8,760 Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 9c., 10c., 12c.
9,870 Handkerchiefs, very fine, all Linen, 15c., 18c., 20c.
4,780 Extra fine, grass-linen, closing at 25c.
3,001 Fine French Handkerchiefs, 10c. 12½c.
4,702 Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, 18c., 20c., 25c.
2,060 Gents' Imitation Silk Handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c., 25c.
4,800 PAIRS GENTS' VERY BEST KIDS 88 CENTS. 37,000 PAIRS LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS.
360 Auction lots of COLLARS, SETS, VEILS, TARLETONS, BANDS and LACES.
7,800 Strips of Needlework, 3c., &c. yard.
6,700 Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
4,000 Shetland Wool Veils, closing 15c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
25,000 spools good Cotton, 2 spools 1c.
40,000 spools black, white and colors, 2c.
Job lot genuine Orr's and McNought's, 200 yards, 6c.
11,300 spools best crochet cottons, 4c.
12,000 spools best Linen Floss, 2c.
16,350 spools best French Cottons, 2c.
65,000 SPOOLS BEST SEWING SILKS, ALL COLORS, 18 CENTS DOZEN. 50,000 SKEINS BEST SEWING SILKS, 9 CENTS DOZEN.
2,000 spools, all colors, machine Twist, 10c.
15,000 pieces Linen Tapes, closing out 1c., 2c.
10,000 pieces twilled Tapes, closing out 2c., 3c.
18,000 cards best swan-bill Hooks and Eyes, 2c.
20,000 dozen fine Porcelain Buttons, 12 dozen 6c.
10,000 bundles English Hair Pins, 3c.
18,000 skeins French Working Cottons, 2c.
18,000 balls Dress Cord, closing out at 2 balls 1c.
28,000 PIECES SKIRT BRAIDS, 3 CENTS PIECE. 13,000 PIECES TRIMMING BRAIDS, 2 CENTS PIECE.
11,600 yards finest Alpaca Trimming Braids, 2c.
20,000 PAPERS PINS, 4 CENTS PAPER. 20,000 PAPERS BEST NEEDLES, 4 CENTS PAPER.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY.
To be opened on MONDAY.
180 LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
221 EIGHTH-AVENUE, 221
223 between 21st and 22d sts. 223

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS. Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
Full lines Ladies' Linen HANDKERCHIFS, from 12s. doz. up. Full assortment of LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, LINEN NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE-COVERS. Also, best makes English and French Bleached MUSLINS, all at much less than present cost of importation.
Full line of Swiss and Book MUSLINS, Dotted Swiss MUSLINS, JACONETS, Plaid and Striped CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK MUSLINS, &c., bought before the rise in goods.
A full stock of fine FLANNELS, much below the present market price.
NOW OPENING,
A full stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' COTTON HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR of the very best manufactures, purchased last Fall, in anticipation of the rise, and selling 20 PER CENT. LESS than the PRESENT cost of IMPORTATION.
NOW OPENING,
FROM AUCTION,
A large assortment of FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED BANDS.
NEEDLE-WORK SWISS BANDS.
NEEDLE-WORK FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
NEEDLE-WORK INFANTS' DRESSES AND WAISTS.
NEEDLE-WORK TRIMMINGS in great variety.
A great variety of FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS and SETS, LINEN Do., &c., &c.
SLEEVE NETS, ALL QUALITIES.
TRIMMING LACES, every description.
LACE VAILS, REAL AND IMITATION.
GRENADINE VAILS.
FULL LINE REAL AND IMITATION LACES in great variety.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS!!
FULL STOCK OF RIBBONS, ALL DESIRABLE SHADES AND WIDTHS.
Now opening, SPRING STOCK OF PARIS FLOWERS.
CORSETS!!
And Ladies' made-up UNDER-CLOTHING in great variety.
YANKEE NOTIONS!!
in great variety, and from auction the last week. An invoice of REAL FRENCH PERFUMERY at very low prices.
KID GLOVES!!
REMEMBER that we IMPORT OUR OWN KID GLOVES. That we sell the BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. Now opening fresh.
500 doz. LADIES' MADE KIDS, STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' MADE KIDS, PLAIN.
500 doz. LADIES' BLACK KIDS, PLAIN AND STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' PARTI-COLOR KIDS.
500 doz. LADIES' WHITE KIDS.
R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

COTTON GOODS. COTTON GOODS.
A LARGE, VALUBLE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,
of all the popular and well-known brands, and purchased previous to the late advance,
SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ALSO GINGHAMS, PRINTS, LAWNS, NAPKIN, TABLE, AND FRONTING LINENS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SPLENDID DAMASK DOYLIES, ALL LINEN, at 8 and 12½ cents each.
A LARGE LOT OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, slightly damaged by water, at 10, 12½, and 16 cents each.
VERY CHEAP.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
We are now offering our large stock of
COTTON GOODS,
Consisting of the favorite brands of
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 SHEETINGS,
about 20 per cent. lower than the present
WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts offered in this City.
At the Shirt and Collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at the lowest market prices, a large line of
SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS.
Table Cloths, Table Damask.
Towels, Toweling, Napkins, &c.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family; is willing and obliging, and has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 39 Greenwich-av., in the rear, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY two competent young women, situations, one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business in all its branches; best of references can be given; no objections to the country; can be seen till engaged. Address S. M., No. 25 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up shirts in superior style; is a good baker; is willing and obliging; wages $7 to $8, in this City or Brooklyn. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of testimonials as to capability and character; has lived eight years in one family. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at 98 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or as chambermaid and nurse; references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WANTS a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced woman as nurse and seamstress; must understand the care of children thoroughly and be a good seamstress; to one who understands her business from $10 to $12 per month will be paid. Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper; can give good references. Apply for three days at No. 39 Commerce-st., near Barrow.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; has good reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who is not afraid of a large wash, a situation as laundress in the City or country; understands mangling; can iron gentlemen's linen in superior style; no objection to a school or boarding house; wages $8 to $10. Call at or address 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washer, by a thoroughly competent person, who has lived with one of the best families of New-York four years, and to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Supt.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, in the large marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., 20 years established, continue to keep first-class servants, male and female, for City or country: professed cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, tidy girls for housework, &c. Also, good servants wanted for the best situations.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors East of Broadway; German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

A WORD TO PARTIES SEEKING TRUSTY SERVANTS.—At the New-York Employment House, No. 482 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, you will always find a choice selection of German, English, Scotch, Irish and American servants, well recommended, for all branches of employment for City or country. Call and see.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—THE ADVERTISER HAS BEEN engaged for some years past as a clerk in an office. He would now like to engage with some company or association in similar relation. He is honest, ordinarily capable, and faithful. These would be in force in the interest of his employer. Terms could be arranged after a fair trial had been given him. He is moderate in his expectations, and can present excellent references. Address TRYME, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO get employment of some kind; is 3. years of age; a good penman and quick at figures, but has never been in any business in New-York; is willing and active, and and would make himself useful anywhere; first-class recommendations. Address R. O. B., Box No. 283 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-keeper wants a situation; is a superior penman and a thorough business man; has had long experience; can furnish the very best of references, including past employer's and several bankers. Address M. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's country residence; is a practical florist and fruit grower, first-rate vegetable grower, with prizes from our great national fairs. New places laid out in first-class order. Good references. Address J. KELLY, Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man as gardener; understands his business in all its branches, has the best of reference from his last employer. Inquire of A. REID, seedsman and florist, No. 801 Broadway, for A. B. C., gardener.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a steady, sober and trustworthy young man; has a good knowledge of plain gardening; a first-rate vegetable grower; has a perfect knowledge of horses and driving; would be willing to make himself useful and obliging generally; can produce a very superior reference. Address for one week, P. D., coachman, Yonkers Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had the care and management of horses for several years; is quite confident he will give general satisfaction to any gentleman that may employ him; has no objection to a City or country situation; wages moderate. Address P. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. The best references required. Apply at the bookstore, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address E. M. T., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class waiter man; understands his business thoroughly; has the highest testimonials from his last employer, to whom he refers. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st.
W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IN A BANKING-HOUSE.—AN active young man, quick at figures, who writes a good hand, and can bring unexceptionable references as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,636 Post-office.

A CUTLER.—WANTED, A GOOD PEN AND pocket knife cutler; steady work and good wages given. Address, with name and address, M. G. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN ACquainted with the envelope business. To one who could influence trade a liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 21 Post-office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL IN a small family, with good references. Apply at 148 South 1st-st., corner 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—HALF A dozen jack-spinners, job work; splendid wages. Also, a general help. None other than Protestants need apply. Those with families preferred. E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Yantic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—10 COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONers, laundress, waitress, nurses and seamstress, and girls for housework; none but Protestants, with City reference, need apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFfice. Salary $1 a week. Apply at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO GO 30 miles in the country to take care of children. One with good recommendations would obtain a good home by applying to JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE WATCH CASE springers and finishers. Apply to BALDWIN & CO., No. 182 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing 3 cent postage stamp,
Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Ingomar.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Lottery Ticket.

WALLACK'S—Henriette.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

GERMAN OPERA—(No. 485 Broadway)—Magic Flute.

☞ The Times in Pittsburgh, Penn.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by John W. Pittock.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive the important rumor by way of Richmond, from which place we have advices to the 20th inst., that Gen. Rosecrans' army is advancing. Cannonading was said to have been heard in front on Wednesday last, and there was also artillery firing in the direction of Beech Grove, in Coffee County, southeast of Murfreesboro.

The fact that a large number of ambulances were shipped from Cincinnati on Feb. 16, with orders that they should be at Nashville on the 20th, is taken as indicative of an early engagement.

A rumor has prevailed in Washington for a day or two that Gen. Banks has advanced against Port Hudson, and suffered a repulse there. The War Department, however, denies having received any such information, and the character of the latest advices from New-Orleans, to the 12th inst., proves conclusively that the story is simply a rebel *canard*.

We have private advices, confirming, to some extent, the rumors of trouble in Gen. Banks' command, growing out of the introduction of negro troops. Four or five officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of New-York Volunteers have resigned, and one Brigadier-General has flatly refused to recognize the colored troops, or to march with them.

Between 200 and 300 exchanged Union prisoners were brought down from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on Friday evening, and came on to Annapolis. On Saturday eighty or ninety of the crew of the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, captured in Stono River, South Carolina, also came down, together with nineteen officers, being the remainder of those captured previous to the issuing of Jeff. Davis' Retaliation Proclamation.

A dispatch, dated Feb. 17, states that the success of Gen. Grant's new cut-off in the rear of Vicksburgh is now the talk in military circles. Within a fortnight gunboats and transports will pass through the new channel, completely circumventing Vicksburgh. Contrabands are seized wherever found, and pressed into service to cut trees, dig up stumps and clear out obstructions. About 3,400 are already at work. Gen. Grant's plan evidently is to surround the enemy by gunboats to prevent retreat, and then to take the place by regular siege operations, and not by a bold dash upon their batteries.

The Washington *Republican* states that a command has at last been definitely arranged for Gen. Butler, and adds, that there is no more important field of operations on the Continent than the one which will be embraced within the new Department about to be given him.

Scouts report that Col. Fitz Hugh Lee is at Culpepper Court-house with 2,000 cavalry. His pickets are thrown out nine miles to Hazle River, on the Road to Warrenton and to Rappahannock River, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. No rebel force of any kind is now north of those two points, except White's farmer guerrillas, in the Shenandoah Valley and near Leesburgh.

There is no such vessel as the *Annie Bonsall*, which the Richmond *Dispatch* reports as having been sunk by the pirate *Florida*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday, the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy was passed. The bill to divide the State of Michigan into two Judicial Districts was passed. The credentials of Hon. S. M. Morrill, reelected from Maine, were presented. A resolution offered by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, directing an inquiry into the imprisonment of D. A. Mahoney and others, was laid over. Mr. Powell also gave notice that he should call for an investigation regarding the dispersion of a Convention recently at Frankfort, Kentucky. A bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs was passed. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, and debated at great length—Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, making the principal speeches. The matter was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreements on the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government. The Post-office Reform bill was passed—72 to 56. An amendment was made providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transport letters free of postage. A number of amendments to the Tax bill were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Their consideration was postponed until Tuesday. The Senate's amendments to the Post-route bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was passed. It was arranged that Senator Wilson's Conscription bill shall be considered to-day. The Senate bill to authorize the President to issue letters-of-marque, was then considered, and it was referred to the Naval Committee, with the privilege of reporting at any time. No other business of public interest was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

A heavy snow-storm commenced yesterday morning and continued during the day and night, extending over a great surface of country, and interfering seriously with the transmission of the mails and with telegraphing.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe one week later. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst. The insurrection in Poland is said to be spreading. A sanguinary battle had been fought at Wengrow, in which the insurgents had been defeated and the town captured by the Russians. The British Parliament was in session, and the Queen's speech had been delivered. With regard to American affairs, Her Majesty said she had abstained from taking any steps with a view to inducing a cessation of hostilities, because it had not seemed that any such overtures could be attempted with a probability of success. She, however, viewed with the deepest concern the conflict which still raged, and witnessed with grief the distress which the war inflicted upon a portion of her subjects. It was reported by the London *Times* that certain parties in Paris had offered a loan to the rebel Government of five millions sterling, on the basis of cotton at 5d. per pound, with the option of exchanging for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer had been partly accepted. An insurrection had broken out in Cochin China, and desperate attacks had been made on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the insurgents had been repulsed with heavy loss. The French Emperor had asked the Spanish Government to send back their troops to Cochin China, but they had declined on the ground that they could not violate treaties. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices were weak. Breadstuffs were dull but steady, and provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 92¾ for money.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Order of United Americans, at Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, was well attended in spite of the storm. The address by Rev. Sidney A. Corey was appropriate and masterly, and the singing by the Harmonic Society was duly appreciated.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday. The subject of establishing a telegraphic line of communication between Fortress Monroe and Galveston, Texas, was embraced in a memorial, and ordered to be transmitted to Washington. A lengthy report relative to the depredations of the *Alabama*, was received and adopted. It was also resolved to memorialize the War Department, the State Legislature and the City authorities, in reference to the better defence of New-York harbor.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order directing that the name Stone River be inscribed on the national colors of each regiment, and the guidon of each battery that was engaged in the recent battles before Murfreesboro. The order further states that the General Commanding is proud to know that there was not a single regiment or battery which did not, in that memorable conflict, bear a meritorious part.

The Boston *Journal* learns, through an Oregon correspondent, that $8,500 of the greenbacks, taken from the *Ariel*, was consigned to one Dement, of Oregon City, a cousin of Capt. Semmes, and that a large proportion of the amount was going to Jeff. Davis' sympathizers there. These same men were to have received this amount from the Government for services during a miniature war against the Indians in Washington Territory, in 1855 and 1856—a war in which 17 Indians were reported to have been killed, and for which expenses to the amount of six millions were said to have been incurred.

Two 11-inch Whitworth cannon were taken from the prize steamer *Princess Royal* on Friday. They are of superior manufacture, and will be transferred to the Navy Department.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned on Saturday until Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

The price of Gold fell off 1 ℔ cent. on Saturday. The Share market closed steady. Government Stocks improved in both price and demand.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active on Saturday, at regular prices. The principal kinds of Provisions and Groceries were in fair request. Linseed Oil was brisker and dearer. Tallow and Whisky were less freely purchased. Hides, Wool and Tobacco were in good demand. Cotton was depressed and declining. The freight engagements were less extensive, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

Diplomatic Mysteries—Disclosures from Washington.—It is very pleasant to have been the means of bringing two such journals as the *World* and *Tribune* into harmony of sentiment. We have that delightful satisfaction. Both these organs are suitably and harmoniously shocked at our intimation that the country was probably on the eve of a rupture with France, and that it would be wise to make preparation for that contingency. The *World* was especially fearful that the expression of such an opinion might startle the weak nerves of "Wall-street," though its principal concern, (as was quite natural under the circumstances,) was for the "dignity of journalism." It made haste to announce that sundry Senators and other distinguished gentlemen, with Mr. Sumner at their head, had called on the French Minister to assure him by their presence that they did not approve of the course of our Government in treating him and his Imperial Master with so little respect as was shown in declining his "suggestions" concerning the management of our domestic affairs. As this statement, however, was immediately denied, the *World* fell back to its original base.

The *Tribune*, in pursuance of the same general object, takes a higher flight. It publishes, as from "an occasional correspondent," the following edifying paragraph:

> Washington, Feb. 20, 1863.
>
> Three days ago, a *secret interview* is said to have taken place at a friend's house between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Mercier, in which, if I am to trust my informant, questions of the greatest moment were reviewed and discussed.
>
> Notwithstanding the *mystery* observed in that interview, it is reported in diplomatic circles that Mr. Lincoln *denies having had any share in the framing of the document* written in reply to Drouyn de Lhuys' proposition, further than to have expressed, in Cabinet Counsel, that the time for listening to the kind suggestions of France had not yet arrived.
>
> He was very sorry to learn that exception had been taken to the form in which the views of the Cabinet had been set forth; and *he hoped that the French Government would only notice the necessity imposed upon the Administration to refuse its proposition, without paying any attention to the manner in which that refusal had been presented.*
>
> It is also stated that the President has recently been visited by prominent Senators and partisans, with whom he has remained closeted several hours. The greatest secrecy is observed upon the subjects discussed in their interviews, the results of which, it is said, will soon be made known. It is noteworthy that *at the same time* a certain New-York journal, called in diplomatic circles the "servile Press," has become furious against the Embassador of France and the French Government.
>
> Statesmen who are behind the scenes assert that the unchaining of the dogs of war against France is an attempt at diplomatic strategy, produced by a *certain feeling of insecurity which has suddenly taken possession of the Secretary of State. It is his apprehensions on that subject, it is said, which have led the journal referred to during the last three days to denunciations of Mr. Mercier and declarations of war against France.*

We must congratulate the "statesmen who are behind the scenes" on their perspicacity. What it is that makes Mr. Seward feel "insecure" just now, we presume, is among the mysteries that are to be disclosed by and by. That he has been "unchaining the dogs of war" against France or anybody else, is a piece of news confined thus far exclusively to the *Tribune's* "occasional correspondent." Unless we have been entirely misled as to his sentiments, he has not the faintest idea that any such animal is loose, or is likely to be unchained within the next sixty or ninety days. He repeats the assurance constantly, in public and in private, that our relations with France and England were never on a more amicable footing than at the present moment. Neither the *Tribune* nor the *World*, we take it for granted, will for an instant question the authenticity and conclusiveness of his opinion. Their habitual deference to his views, on both foreign and domestic topics, forbids any such suspicion.

But the *Tribune's* report of the President's action in the premises is especially edifying. Its estimate of the dignity and sense of propriety which mark his position and conduct, must have been acquired in some novel school. The *Tribune* probably is not aware that the Secretary of State never sends a dispatch of any kind, either to our Ministers abroad or to any foreign Minister at Washington, without first reading it to the President, and taking his suggestions both as to its sentiments and the language in which they are couched. This has always been the practice of our State Department, as it is of every Foreign Secretary in any Government which has a responsible head:—and we presume that Mr. Seward has never departed from so laudable and so necessary a habit.

The idea, therefore, that President Lincoln could hold a "secret interview" with a Foreign Minister, and disavow either the action or the language of his Secretary of State, on any subject of public importance, is about as absurd as any crotchet that ever entered the *Tribune's* head—and that is putting it pretty strongly. It needs only the additional touch which the *Tribune's* "Occasional Correspondent" gives it,—in representing the President as begging M. Mercier not to take any "notice" of anything he may find disagreeable in the Secretary's dispatch—to make the conception worthy of an idiot,—or of the *Tribune's* "statesmen behind the scenes."

Our Relations with France.

We find the following paragraph, in immense type, in a Washington newspaper, and also in the special correspondence of the Boston *Journal*:

> "The statement made by the New-York Times that France is about to break the blockade, is not credited by those who have the best means of information, and *we are authorized to say that the rumor has no foundation in fact.*
>
> "The language of Count Mercier, the French Minister, *is of the most friendly character*, and entirely inconsistent with any such purposes as are attributed to his Government. We are also assured that his relations with Secretary Seward are constant, and always cordial."

We are delighted, and not in the least surprised, to hear it. Count Mercier's "language" has always been "of the most friendly character." We never heard that his relations with Secretary Seward were anything but "constant and cordial." Count Mercier is a diplomatist, and a *French* diplomatist at that. Gentlemen of that school are not in the habit of telling the world all they know and think, nor do they deem it necessary to bluster and shake their fists in the faces of Government officials whom it is their business to circumvent.

The Washington *Republican* is "authorized" to say that the rumor of France being about to break the blockade, "has no foundation in fact." We have heard of no such "rumor." We expressed the *opinion* that France would attempt to break the blockade before many weeks,—and we gave the reasons which led us to that belief. Those reasons may or may not be sufficient to warrant it. Of that, every person who read them can judge for himself. But we know of nobody, at Washington or elsewhere, who has any "authority" to say that they "have no foundation in fact,"—unless it be the French Emperor. Mr. Seward may not believe that France has any such intention. He may have been told so by Count Mercier, *though we don't believe he has.* But that would by no means make it certain. There may be persons who confide in the perfect frankness and veracity of all assurances of a diplomatic character from the French Government; possibly Mr. Seward may be one. But before we put implicit faith in them, we should like some explanation of one or two past transactions in this department.

On the 9th of November, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Foreign Secretary, assured Mr. Dayton, in the most direct and explicit terms, that the French Government had done nothing about intervention or mediation,—that it had not even *resolved* on anything in connection with the subject:—while his letter, proposing mediation to England and Russia, had been written and sent a fortnight before. What was the object of this direct and unmistakable falsehood? After that project had failed, the French Secretary assured Mr. Dayton, and through him our Government, that the matter would not be pursued—that there was no intention of following it up—that France had nothing more to say or suggest upon the subject. On the very heel of these assurances, namely, on the 9th of January, comes the Emperor's advice to our Government to confer with the rebels upon the terms of reunion, or of separation. All this may be very "friendly." Possibly we ought to be very grateful for it, and especially for the very polite and considerate phrases in which it is all couched. Upon this point every one is entitled to his own judgment. But we venture to think that these repeated denials of any intention to do what is actually or immediately done, may fairly excite distrust of similar denials in future. If France *does* intend to break the blockade, Count Mercier would hardly feel called upon just now to inform Mr. Seward of it.

Whether we are to have trouble with France or not, is a matter of opinion. We adhere to the opinion we have already expressed. Unless he shall find England immovably hostile to it, and unwilling to pledge herself to a *permanent* neutrality,—or unless the insurrection in Poland shall have created distrust at home, or unless decisive Union victories promise the speedy close of the war, we believe that within three months Louis Napoleon will demand, and, if necessary, *force* the delivery of cotton already purchased by French agents, to be delivered at Southern ports. We shall be very glad to find ourselves mistaken. But we trust Congress will not adjourn without proper preparation for such a contingency.

Our Army in Tennessee.

We have been looking daily, for a month past, to Vicksburgh and Charleston as the points at which the confronting armies should first come into actual collision. But if signs do not fail, the first battle may be at neither one nor the other of these places, but in a locality from which we have heard ominously little, although we know that an able leader, with a splendid army, has been preparing, with military rapidity, for the inevitable struggle. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday last, says that there are rumors in that city of an advance of the Yankee army in Middle Tennessee; and it adds that two days previously cannonading had been heard on the rebel front and in the direction of Beech Grove. By the front of the rebel army, we suppose is meant the region along the line of railroad running from Murfreesboro southward to and beyond Tullahoma; for, so far as we know, these two places are still the headquarters of the respective armies. Beech Grove is a small town some twenty miles southeast of Murfreesboro, and five miles from the railroad; and if Rosecrans has a column of his army there, it would seem that he is proposing to execute a movement on the rebel flank as well as on their front—as he has but to march down the turnpike to Manchester, on the head-waters of Duck River, to be in a position to operate very advantageously against Tullahoma from the east.

Our own advices, direct from Rosecrans' army, are not as late as the rebel dispatches; but we know that on Monday and Tuesday of last week Rosecrans' advance had heavy skirmishing with the rebel advance, and that the lines were then drawing closer and closer, and a general engagement was threatened at any hour. It is very likely that the cannonading which was heard by the rebel army, on Wednesday, in their front and flank, was only a continuation of the heavy skirmishing which had then been going on for two days. But whether it was or no, it indicates clearly that Rosecrans' army was either advancing upon Tullahoma, in two great columns, or that he is feeling his way determinedly, in preparation for the forward movement.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, Rosecrans does not keep the newspapers posted up as to his plans of campaign or battle, as to the day and hour on which he means to move, as to the strength of his force, or as to the mode in which he intends to manœuvre each brigade during the engagement. He neither does this nor does he discount his victories in advance. As a consequence, we cannot furnish accurate information on these points. But the fact that though the people of the North were in equal darkness on the same subjects before the battle of Murfreesboro, yet he there gained the most decisive victory of the war, will strengthen public confidence, although it may not have exactly the same grounds of support it has had in other cases. We know that, in every respect, Rosecrans is in a better condition now to fight than he was when his army left Nashville eight weeks ago and advanced upon Bragg. We know that his army is stronger in numbers, better supplied with artillery and cavalry, and in higher confidence now than it was then. The rebels there have probably played the game of brag pretty extensively, in the information they have from time to time sent us, as to the enormous reinforcements they have latterly received from Virginia. At all events, though it is over a month since they claimed to be reinforced by Longstreet's entire division, they have chosen not to make any hostile movement toward Rosecrans, but have lain at Tullahoma while he was daily strengthening himself, completing his communications and accumulating supplies. They are strongly fortified at Tullahoma, but not more so than they were at Murfreesboro; and there are a good many proofs that their *morale* is low. We do not anticipate Rosecrans will win a very easy victory, but we do not doubt a moment of his triumph.

Free Negro Labor.—The important question, whether liberated slaves can be made to work as hired laborers, is being tested pretty extensively in Lower Louisiana. It has been discovered that the slaves within the parishes exempted from the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation are virtually emancipated by the fact that they are within our military lines; and as they amount to many thousands, and their former masters have very generally remained on their plantations, the latter, under the advice and with the cooperation of Gen. Banks, have held consultations among themselves, and come to terms with their ex-slaves, as to their future relations with each other. No general plan has been adopted, each planter making such terms with the negroes as he finds convenient or possible. Our New-Orleans correspondent gives, this morning, a copy of the rules which have been drawn up by an old citizen of Louisiana for the management of his plantation, the labor on which is performed by his freed slaves; and their practicability is confirmed by an efficient negro overseer, who says that under these rules he can work any gang of negroes successfully. The rules provide that the negroes shall labor the usual number of hours, and receive about their usual supplies of food; but besides this, they are to get wages averaging from $3 to $10 a month—one-half of it at the end of each month, the balance at the end of the year. Various punishments are prescribed for bad conduct, and rewards for good conduct—such as will appeal to the sensibilities, instincts and interests of the negro. The rules are in the main excellent, and if equally good ones have been adopted and are rigidly enforced on the other plantations, we do not see that anything better could be desired for the Louisiana or any other negroes. The plan is the best that has been adopted in any of those parts of the South occupied by our army—as no *military* supervision or interference is called for. The working of these free-negro-labor schemes will be watched with great interest.

Secretary Seward and our French Relations.—We find the following in the Albany *Statesman*:

> "We are pained to perceive that it is evident Mr. Seward and his present plans to put down the rebellion are fostering a disturbance with France. This is an old hobby with Mr. Seward. He has believed from the first that a foreign war would promote domestic peace, and his eye was first upon England for a disturbance. No prospect there, he next turned to France," &c.

We take great pleasure in relieving the *Statesman's* "pain." Mr. Seward is not fostering a war with France, nor does he believe that there is any danger of an interruption of our friendly relations with that Power. On the contrary, he thinks the Emperor's disposition entirely friendly, and puts full faith in the assurances with which he is constantly favored by the Minister of France, that his Imperial Master entertains the highest possible consideration and the utmost good will toward the Government and people of the United States. We think we have very good authority for saying that these are Mr. Seward's views, in spite of the rumors so industriously circulated, that M. Mercier has raised with him a question of veracity and that great offence is taken at the tone of his reply to the latest French proposal.

The *Statesman*, we are confident, will be glad to know that Mr. Seward is not only not responsible for our opinions on the subject of our French relations, but that he does not share them. He concurs with the *Statesman* in its admiration of the French Emperor, its faith in his assurances and its extreme unwillingness to believe it possible that he can entertain any designs or wishes hostile to the perpetuity of our beloved Union. The Emperor's well-known hostility to Slavery, his warm sympathy with the abolition movement, and his special admiration of the Emancipation Proclamation, must certainly satisfy Mr. Seward, as they do the *Statesman*, that all is serene in his relations with this country. His importation of a regiment of Nubian negroes, hired from the Pacha of Egypt to be food for vomito in Vera Cruz, is said by the *Moniteur* to have been done "in the interest of humanity," and therefore not obnoxious to censure. This assurance must, of course, end all discussion on that point.

Our Army Off Vicksburgh.—From all sources—from our own correspondence, from private letters of soldiers, and from the Western Press—we hear the most shocking and shameful accounts of the lack of hospital accommodations, and the bad treatment of sick soldiers in the army of Gen. Grant, opposite Vicksburgh. The region itself is about as unhealthy all the year round as it well could be, and the sick and mortality lists of Grant's army are excessive—being three or four times as great as in the army of Gen. Rosecrans, in Middle Tennessee. No proper hospital buildings have been raised, for the reason that it was hoped the army would not remain there any length of time, but would speedily move over to the high and wholesome region on the opposite side of the river. But instead of doing the best that was possible under bad circumstances—instead of removing the sick away, or placing them on hospital steamboats, or using the best houses in the vicinity for their accommodation, they have been crowded into filthy negro shanties, dank hovels located in the swamp, and pens that are not fit for swine; while the few dry and roomy houses thereabouts are assigned to the officers for their use. The surgeons, apparently hopeless of contending successfully with adverse circumstances, seem to almost completely neglect their patients, and invite malaria and death to do their worst. On this latter point complaints are unfortunately too well founded to admit a doubt of their truth.

As a consequence of all this, our veteran Army of the Mississippi is being depleted at a fearful rate; and a letter from "Off Vicksburgh," which we publish this morning, asserts that "since our army has been there, over *one hundred men have every day* failed to respond to roll-call, and been carried out, never to return."

To a certain extent, this condition of affairs is unavoidable, and in any event must be temporary. But we cannot look upon the Medical Director of Grant's army as free from culpability, and the case is one which imperatively demands the immediate attention of the Surgeon-General.

Russia Again Made Happy.—We find the following agreeable announcement in a Washington paper:

> "We are glad to announce that Mr. Cameron, having surrendered, yesterday, the commission he has for a long while held, as Minister to Russia, Mr. Clay has been recommissioned, and will leave immediately for St. Petersburgh, and assume the responsible duties of the office."

We hope the Russian mission may be considered as having been disposed of—for the present at least, and that Maj.-Gen. Clay has, after due consideration, found a field where he can serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments. He has been to Russia once, and probably knows the way back. We trust that the necessity of finding a place for some retiring Cabinet Minister, or dissatisfied Major-General, will not render it necessary to supersede him again until he has had an opportunity of finding out whether the place is agreeable or not. We hope, furthermore, that the Emperor will not get the impression that we confound his dominions with Siberia, and regard them as penal colonies for the banishment of uneasy politicians who are too discontented to be useful at home. Such an opinion would be very unjust to us—to say nothing of the politicians.

Telegraph Along the Coast.—The Chamber of Commerce has remonstrated very warmly against the rejection by the Senate of the proposal to construct a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston. Such a line would prove of immense importance in facilitating the operations of our navy, especially as the Spanish Government proposes to construct a line to be connected with it from Key West to Havana. It would be much easier than it is now, to direct the course of our vessels in pursuit of the rebel privateers, and would greatly increase the chances of their capture.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Conference Committee and the Ways and Means Bill.

AMENDMENTS OF THE TAX BILL.

The Conscription Bill to be Considered To-Day.

The Probable Authorization of Letters-of-Marque.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 22.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE LOAN BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Loan bill consists of Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman and Latham on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, of Vermont, and Trimble on that of the House. They will confer to-morrow upon the points of disagreement between the two Houses. The composition of this Committee is noteworthy. Whatever errors may have been charged upon Mr. Chase's earlier tactics in procuring the passage of his financial measures, he has, in obtaining this Committee, displayed great tact. Not only is the Senate Committee composed of his friends, but a majority of the House Committee likewise. Mr. Morrill is indeed opposed to his bank scheme, and very strongly so, but Mr. Trimble is an Ohio man, of firm character, and will stand by the Secretary to the last. Mr. Stevens, though in favor of legal tender issues, is greatly indisposed to run counter to the Secretary's wishes. This concession of the views he has heretofore advocated, will give Mr. Chase *a majority of each Committee*, while his adherence to those views will necessitate a compromise satisfactory to himself. The Secretary expresses himself favorable to making legal tenders of the interest-bearing notes, while others urge that they shall only be made convertible into legal tenders. If he seriously objects to receiving the authority to issue more than fifty millions additional legal tenders for currency, the authority probably will not be forced upon him; but if he does not care strongly to contest that point, the Committee will report in favor of their authorization.

THE TAX BILL.

Among the amendments to the Tax bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, is a tax of a quarter per cent on all transactions in gold, and a requirement that all such transactions shall be made in writing.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

The Naval Committee have leave to report a Letters-of-Marque bill at any time, and its passage will thus probably be secured, as a majority of the House is believed to be in its favor.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The House largely amended the Post-office bill on Saturday before passing it. The franking privilege was taken away from the Postmasters whose offices bring them less than $200 per annum. The rate on drop letters remains unchanged—one cent, except in cities where the letter-carrier system is established. These letters are delivered free, and drop letters charged two cents.

GENERALS.

The President experiences some difficulty in selecting from the list of General officers returned to him from the Senate the number which the law authorizes him to nominate.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee will to-morrow report to the Senate, in Executive session, the balance of the military nominations which they recommend for confirmation. There are a large number of Paymasters, Quartermasters and Commissaries who must be rejected.

THE CASE OF COL. MASON.

The Whole Ohio Delegation, Senators and Representatives, without distinction of party, unite to a request to the President to grant a Court of Inquiry to Col. Rodney Mason, who was dismissed the service by Secretary Stanton, abruptly, without trial, and on a mere newspaper telegram, for the surrender of Clarksville. Mason has the depositions of eye-witnesses, which are believed to go far toward establishing the fact that his dismissal was unjust. The President is thought likely to grant the Court.

MR. FLANDERS, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Hon. B. F. Flanders, representative from New-Orleans, has returned, and will take his seat in the House to-morrow.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Conscription bill will be again before the House to-morrow, under the operation of the previous question. The Copperheads threaten, with apparent sincerity, to filibuster for its defeat.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 22.

THE HEALTH, ETC., OF THE ARMY.

The bill reported by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the armies of the United States provides:

First—That the Medical Department shall [illegible] cooking [illegible] measure, and [illegible] regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of rations [illegible].

Second—That cooks shall be detailed [illegible] privates of each company of troops in the service of the United States, at the rate of one cook for each company numbering less than 30 men, and two cooks for each company numbering over 30 men, who shall serve ten days each.

Third—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be enlisted for each [illegible] under cooks of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month and one ration a day. Three dollars of the monthly pay may be taken in clothing.

Fourth—That the army ration shall [illegible] pepper in proportion of four ounces to every [illegible] and tobacco be furnished [illegible] issued by the Commissary Department [illegible] and be charged against their pay at such [illegible] times as the Secretary of War may adopt for that purpose.

Fifth—That hereafter all the nurses in General Hospitals shall be employed by the authority of the Surgeon-General [illegible] $10 per month and one ration a day in kind; provided the washing of hospitals may be given out by contract.

...at a price not to exceed the cost of the number of rations authorized by the regulations. That all instructions, documents and papers relating to the procurement of bounty land and other bounties, pensions and orders of pay by or for soldiers, sailors and seamen, or their legal representatives, who have been or may be in the service of the United States, be, and the same are hereby exempt from tax duty.

THE AMENDMENTS OF THE TAX BILL.

There is no increased tax on whisky proposed in the amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Tax bill. The tax on ale and beer, however, has been reduced to 60 cents per barrel until April 1, 1864. The paper question will hereafter be considered by the Committee.

COL. MULLIGAN.

Representative ARNOLD and Father DUNN, of Chicago, visited the President yesterday, and urged the promotion of Col. MULLIGAN to a Brigadier-Generalship. Father DUNN has aided in raising two regiments for the war.

CAPITALISTS AND THE BANKING LAW.

Capitalists seem likely to avail themselves promptly of the advantages of the new banking law. An application for the organization of a Banking Association in this city, with a capital of $500,000, was filed in the Treasury Department on Saturday.

NAVAL.

Acting Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM WILSON, Jr., has been ordered to the United States steamer *Sumter*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ's highly successful season of German Opera will close with the present week, and at the invitation of the Philadelphians, the company will appear once more in the Quaker City on Monday next. The programme for the week is highly interesting; to-night, the "Magic Flute;" to-morrow, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the highly entertaining and delightful comic opera of the "Poacher;" on Wednesday, the company will give its one hundredth performance, and a programme worthy of so remarkable an occurrence has been prepared; on Thursday, AUBER's opera of "Fra Diavolo," will be given for the benefit of Mr. J. GRAFF; on Friday, there will be a grand closing performance at the New-York establishment, and on Saturday, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a Grand Farewell Matinée, the first ever given in the sister city, at which FLOTOW's charming opera of "Martha" will be performed. It will be seen that Mr. ANSCHUTZ's industry is equal to his other merits.

The arrival of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, from Havana, with the leading members of his operatic troupe, brings us face to face with the fact that we shall soon have a series of operatic performances at the Academy of Music, worthy of the Metropolis of the New World, and of a community that is willing to pay liberally for what is good. It is a little doubtful that the season will commence on Monday next, but it will unquestionably do so during the coming week. Mr. MARETZEK is resolved to have all his arrangements thoroughly completed before entering on a renewal of these grand performances with which his name has been so long associated, and which have ceased—we may add—since his departure from our midst. The orchestra and chorus will be the best ever heard in the Academy, and with a company of artists entirely new and of the first class, we may reasonably look forward to a season of brilliancy and interest such as we have not had for many years.

The announcements at the various places of amusement, for to-night, are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, the highly successful revival of "Henriette;" at the Academy of Music, (two performances,) the children's spectacle of "Cinderella;" at Niblo's Garden, Miss RICHINGS, (her *première*,) in a version of BALFE's "Satanella;" at the Winter Garden, (a domestic calamity of the most terrible kind having deprived the public of Mr. BOOTH's services,) Miss MARY PROVOST will appear as *Parthenia* in "Ingomar;" at Laura Keene's, the burlesque of the "Fair One with the Golden Locks;" at Barnum's Museum, the new and splendid drama called "Raoul, or the Wreck of a Life;" at the Theatre Français, to-morrow night, the domestic drama, in three acts, of "Lucie Didier."

The German Liederkranz will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Irving Hall, to-morrow evening, assisted by Mme. ROTTER and Mr. S. B. MILLS. MENDELSSOHN's Symphonic Cantata, the "Hymn of Praise," will be performed by a full chorus of ladies and gentlemen and a grand orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUR.

Mr. GUSTAVE DE SPIESS will give a musical Matinée on Wednesday next, and will introduce, for the first time, a new fantasia by RUBINSTEIN.

CONCERT IN THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Church was well filled with a highly appreciative audience on Thursday evening. The programme (an excellent one by the way) was well executed. Prominent among the vocalists was Miss BRAINERD who was in good voice, and gave great satisfaction. The Duett with Mrs. BARCLAY was admirably performed and was one of the gems of the concert. Miss GASKILL, Mrs. BARCLAY, Mr. MCPHAIL and Mr. LEWIS were the principal soloists, and acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. The grand organ was a great feature in the attractions. Mr. BURNAP, the organist of the Church, displayed all its variety of effects to the very best advantage. He is evidently at home on this king of instruments. Mr. C. W. BEAMES accompanied with his usual good taste. At the close of the concert it was announced that a repetition would take place on Wednesday evening next.

On Saturday evening, Miss BATEMAN concluded, at Niblo's, one of the most prosperous engagements that has been played in this City for a very long while. She commenced it five weeks ago with the production of an untried five-act play—a critical experiment under any circumstances, but one which, in this instance, proved triumphantly successful. The impression made by the piece upon the public mind must be almost wholly attributed to the powerful creation by Miss BATEMAN herself of the principal character. Her performance of the part produced a profound and legitimate sensation, causing the theatre to be crowded to its utmost capacity, night after night, and leaving, with her departure, a just measure of disappointment and regret to those who failed to be among her audience when the opportunity was offered them. It is more than likely that Miss BATEMAN will not again appear upon the stage for some time to come.

Card from Mr. W. A. Leffingwell.

WM. A. LEFFINGWELL and the Clerks in the Record Bureau are deemed culpable and careless.—*Washington Correspondence, Feb. 20.*

I have been employed in the Custom-house sixteen years. I have been dismissed, without a charge, an examination or a question. I am not conscious of having been careless, and I know I have not been culpable. I have never surrendered a record, but upon an order from the Collector, or from the Chief of the Division to which the Record Bureau was attached. No records have ever been taken from the Record Office, without authority, to my knowledge, or with my assent. Many, indeed, may have been taken, as several clerks had equal access and equal right of access. I know no method, nor can the wit of man devise a method, by which a dishonest clerk in the Record Office can be prevented from purloining its papers, especially as its chief is sometimes obliged to be present in Courts, with records. The Solicitor, in his report, says, "W. A. LEFFINGWELL appears to have been culpable, in permitting papers to be withdrawn." That report is as incorrect in fact, as the examination preliminary to it was unfair. I repeat, I have never permitted a paper to be withdrawn, without proper authority.

W. A. LEFFINGWELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

Telegraphic Matters.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Press*, from Augusta, states that both branches of the Legislature concurred in referring J. J. SPEED's petition for the incorporation of a new telegraph line to the next Legislature.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Sailed, steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, carrying $946,000 in treasure, for England, and $242,000 for New-York.

The Storm Throughout the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 22.

It has been snowing here for 12 hours. About 10 inches have fallen and much drifted. Railroads will be probably blocked up, and travel stopped for a short time.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 22.

A great snow storm commenced before daylight this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

About five inches of snow fell this morning. Good sleighing; the first of the season.

BUFFALO—6 P. M.

It has been snowing nearly all day. It is now clear. Thermometer, 12°.

Marine Disasters.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Feb. 22.

Schooner *Larget*, of Brookhaven, Capt. SCOTT, from Boston for New-York, in attempting to go into Newport for a harbor, on Sunday afternoon, went ashore on the Dumpling, opposite Fort Adams. She lies easy; makes no water, and will come off with assistance.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The large building, Nos. 17 and 19 Washington-street, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Among the heaviest losses were J. H. ABBOTT, bookbinder; SMITH & BULLARD, gas fixtures, and ROBERT WASSLER, electrotyper. The composing-room of RAND & AVERY, printers, was also destroyed. Losses principally covered by insurance.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering Lancashire operatives as follows:

Friend of the *Tribune*, through H. G.	$3
From Mr. Fletcher Williams, Treasurer, a collection taken in the churches of the Western Diocese of New-York—a second remittance	238 76
Total	$241 76
Previously reported	111,572 86
Grand total	$111,814 62

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Alex. J. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, arrived in this City on Saturday evening, from New Orleans, where he remained for a few days in consultation with Gen. Banks after his departure from Texas. He is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin; Hons. Wm. H. Shackland and T. T. Davis, of Syracuse, and Hon. Jno. A. Poor, Maine; Gen. A. J. Whitney, Boston; E. A. Barlow, A. A. Gen. U. S. Vols.; H. H. Wilder, British Army; T. S. Ayres, Tennessee; and H. F. Baldwin, New-Orleans, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Wm. S. Caton and H. C. McIlvaine, U. S. Navy; Maj. Wm. L. Burt, Capt. C. W. Bradley, U. S. A.; Col. Spartes, J. P. Rowan, Md., and Dr. O. D. Norton, Cincinnati, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. V. S. Pruyn, Albany; W. J. Gordon, Cleveland; Dr. Fitzhugh, Cazenovia, and E. Clymer, Reading, Penn., are at the Brevoort House.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.
Regulates the stomach and bowels.
Relieves griping in the bowels.
Cures wind colic.
By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.
25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Salt's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

IDAHE ... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eight Cartes de Visite FOR $1.
Of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S,
Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 3[illegible]; Low, 823; McFarland, 957, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

NICHOLS—LAPHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. C. Keys, LEROY NICHOLS and CHLOE A. LAPHAM, daughter of E. E. Lapham, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BLACKWELL.—In Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 20, ROBERT M. BLACKWELL, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St. George's Church, Astoria. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* will leave Peck-slip, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, suddenly, JOHN A. BOYLE, aged 34 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Harry Cannon, and his brother-in-law, C. C. Abel, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 138 West 18th-st.

CHARLTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 22, of consumption, Miss ELIZA, daughter of Robert Charlton, of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 151 East 20th-st.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, of consumption, REBECCA JANE, niece of Robert H. and Jane Bleakie, aged 17 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brothers, Robert and David Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 119½ West 31st-st., on Monday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LANSING.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at Gramercy-park House, CORNELIUS LANSING.

His remains will be interred on Monday, Feb. 23, at Lansingburgh, N. Y.

LEAVITT.—In St. Croix, W. I., on Saturday, Jan. 2[illegible], J. EDWARDS LEAVITT, M. D., son of the late Jonathan Leavitt, of this City.

TRUSLOW.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TRUSLOW, in the 7[illegible]th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 20, after a short and severe illness, JAMES MOORE, in the 5[illegible]th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, (this day,) Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock M., at St. James' Church, Newtown. The boat connecting with the Flushing and Newtown Railroad leaves James-slip at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will also be in waiting till 10½ o'clock A. M., at Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

SPEERS.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 21, MOSES SPEERS, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, on this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The cars leave foot of Chambers-st., at 12½ o'clock.

WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 16, JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 East 32d-st., without further notice.

WOODHULL.—In Baltimore, Md., suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, Commander MAXWELL WOODHULL, U. S. N., who was accidentally killed during the firing of a salute, in the 49th year of his age.

GEORGE'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPER.
We have had the Agency of this indispensable article to every lady's toilet, just one month, and we have already received orders for over FIVE THOUSAND, *and orders continue to come in daily.* We have on hand an elegant assortment of the "IMPROVED SLOAT ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES."
H. C. BUFLER, No. 537 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 90—Feb. 21, 1863.
67, 10, 42, 24, 8, 28, 60, 3, 69, 12, 13, 52, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 91—Feb. 21, 1863.
14, 60, 37, 18, 33, 17, 49, 29, 55, 34, 40, 20, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—[illegible] Highest rates paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.
The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:
SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 15,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.
With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.
WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.
Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.
* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.
Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.
Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."
GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.
Respectfully yours, SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.
* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.
BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.
Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly,
T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

HOOKER'S ARMY.
THE HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY,
Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in
HOOKER'S ARMY
At low rates.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY I. SPOTTS, SAMUEL HAWK.

FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.—PRINTED PASSES will, on application to these headquarters, be given to the commandants of the camps of New-York Volunteers, at Riker's Island, and at Quarantine and New-Dorp, Staten Island.

Commandants of Regiments and Battalions now organizing, will, upon receipt of this order, send in to these headquarters a list of all commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty in the City, in order that passes may be made out to them.

On and after the 24th inst., any officer or enlisted man, belonging to the regiments now organizing in the State, found by the Provost-Guard without the proper pass, will be arrested, the enlisted men sent to Governor's Island, and the officers deprived of their commissions.

All passes will be signed by the Superintendent.

By order of H. S. LANSING, Colonel 17th N. Y. Vols., and Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—All field and line officers authorized to raise volunteers for the regiments and battalions now organizing in this State, are earnestly enjoined to devote all their leisure time to the study of the books of tactics authorized by the War Department for their particular arm of the service, and the "Revised Regulations of the Army," that they may become familiar with their duties and obligations. They are reminded that they may at any time be called upon to undergo an examination as to their fitness for the commission to which they aspire, and that a failure to pass creditably such an examination will result in the loss of their commission. By order,

H. S. LANSING, Col. 17th N. Y. Vols., Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—CHINA, glass and crockery, plated ware, cutlery and fancy articles at low prices.
French China dining sets, 165 pieces, $45.
English, gold and colored dining sets, $45 and upward.
English gold and colored tea sets, 44 pieces, $7 50 and upward.
English gold and colored breakfast sets, 60 pieces, $9 50.
Fine English dining sets, 165 pieces, $15.
Fine English tea sets, 56 pieces, $3 50.
Also, we still continue to manufacture, gas and kerosene chandeliers, kerosene lamps, bronze ornaments, portable stands, &c.
Churches and public buildings fitted for gas.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 5 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP, late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat;
CATARRH CURED
DR. VON EISENBERG.
[From the Journal of Commerce.]
EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to be everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.
FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK.
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr., Bergen, New-Jersey.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.
Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.
Yours gratefully, P. DILLON, No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.
I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.
S. A. SMITH, No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.
OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.
MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.
The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.
These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.
Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.
Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS., No. 403 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor. Depot No. 493 Broadway.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
The laws of life are written upon the face of Nature. The tempest, whirlwind and thunder-storm bring health from the solitudes of God. The tides are the daily agitators, and purifiers of the mighty world of waters.
What these providential measures are to inanimated nature—BRANDRETH'S PILLS are to man.
Their use produces that healthful commotion, in a diseased body which occasions it to cleanse itself of what is hurtful. Thus we see the dull yellow skin made clear by their use—the eye becomes bright and animated; the blood is purified; after the burning is matured; costiveness is cured, and every organ and fibre of the body becomes healthy. And what is most important, Brandreth's Pills are safe; no danger from an overdose; eat and drink your usual diet. Besides these qualities, they take away only matters that are diseased, whose life is below that of the surrounding system.
They have cured thousands of persons of Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Tic Doloreux, Dropsies, Fever and Ague, and all Fevers, Bilious Affections, Blotches, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Dizziness, Apoplexy, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Pains of the Head, Dyspepsia, Soreness of the Bones, Stone and Gravel, Diabetes, Strangury, Spasmodic Strictures, Measles, Small-Pox, Fever and Ague, Scarlet Fever, Croup, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Bloody Flux, General Debility, Erysipelas, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, Worms, Rickets, Fits, Bad Dreams and Female Complaints, &c., &c.
Let me say that the principle of Purgation is gaining wherever
BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE USED.
They purify the blood, and whoever uses a box thereby adds years of healthful vigor to his life.
COSTIVENESS OR CONSTIPATION.
A stubborn case of Constipation (of J. G. H.), attended with mucous diarrhœa and great pain, was cured recently. Brandreth's Pills were recommended by the druggist, who made up the prescriptions for the patient, which had proved useless. Two doses of Brandreth's Pills completely relieved him, and their use for two weeks effected a perfect cure. Another case of Constipation (D. Norton) from lead, was cured perfectly in a month. No natural action of the bowels for years had taken place. Brandreth's Pills entirely restored their regularity in one month.
CURE OF DYSPEPSIA OF TEN YEARS' STANDING!
BUSHWICK, Kings County, L. I., March 1, 1843.
This is to certify that I was taken ill during the season of the Cholera, in the year 1832, and continued thus until the Spring of 1842, during which time I was severely troubled with Dyspepsia, and all its various train of suffering. I became extremely emaciated, melancholy, and worn out with suffering, so that life itself seemed burdensome. I, in the meantime, applied to a number of the best physicians, who prescribed for me; and many were the bitter doses of medicine that I took, but without avail. At last I yielded to despair. The idea of taking the prescriptions of physicians any longer was useless, and I was utterly opposed to taking pills. My friends became alarmed; often solicited me to try Brandreth's Pills, asserting that they had derived great benefit from their use. At last I was tempted to give them a trial, and it is but just to say that, after using them a short time, I began to recover, and soon was entirely restored to health; and I think it a duty I owe to the world, and to Dr. Brandreth, to make this public acknowledgment. N. BLISS.
Mr. Bliss is now over 70, and will be pleased to testify as to the merits of Brandreth's Pills, after an acquaintance with them of 20 years.
B. BRANDRETH, New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.
Mr. J. C. Rapelyea, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, writes, March 19, 1859:
DYSENTERY CURED.
I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised Brandreth's Pills. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough; but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Hon. J. Hunt, of Westchester County, N. Y., seventy-five years of age, has used Brandreth's Pills for twenty-five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himself indisposed, be it from Cold, Rheumatism, Asthma, Headache, Bilious Affections, Costiveness or Irritation of the Kidneys or Bladder, he does nothing but take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills.
His usual method is to take six Pills, and reduce the dose, each night, one Pill. In every attack of sickness, for twenty-five years, this simple method has never failed to restore him to health; and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he. May 16, 1861.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
HAMMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1861.
DR. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir*: I have long wanted to write to you, and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands, of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston, 1838, I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends, as well as myself, supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills; but having used so much medicine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes, if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, Sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I retailed $3,000 worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving, not hundreds, but thousands of lives.
Yours, truly, C. J. FAY, P. M.
The Hon. Jacob Beyers, of Springfield, Ind., writes to Dr. Brandreth, under date of May 11, 1861:
"I have used your invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1836; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars' worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. in blessed health through their use. They are used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all Rheumatic Cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man."
THE UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PILLS ARE INNOCENT AS BREAD, and cannot be used without lessening the SUM OF DISEASE in a human body.
BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 294 CANAL-ST., BRANDRETH HOUSE, at 25 cents per box, and also at No. 4 UNION-SQUARE and of all dealers.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS, of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO., No. 205 Broadway.

CHASED AND PLAIN FINE GOLD RINGS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description; are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars, with reference to some of New-York's best citizens, address METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CONTINENTAL MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.
CONTENTS—NO. XV.
Turkey. A. Comte, Jr.
False Estimations.
The Blue Handkerchief.
Spring. Ingoldsby North.
Gold.
A Merchant's Story. By the author of "Among the Pines."
Last Words. Ingoldsby North.
Parting. Edward S. Rand, Jr.
The Vision of the Monk Gabriel. Eleanor C. Donnelly.
The Century of Inventions. Charles G. Leland.
[illegible]. Mary E. Nealy.
The Lady and her Slave.
For and Against.
European Opinion. Hon. F. P. Stanton.
The Huguenots. Hon. G. P. Disosway.
Montgomery in Secession Time.
The Union. By Hon. Robert J. Walker.
The Soldier's Burial.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
JOHN F. TROW, for Proprietors, No. 50 Green-st., New-York.
For sale by all Newsmen.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
SUNSHINE IN THOUGHT.
By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND,
Author of "Meister Karl's Sketch-Book," &c., &c.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $1.
"I have tried to discuss some of the social and literary characteristics of this country, and endeavored to show in the conclusion, that through Art, Labor and Science we shall eventually be emancipated from the follies which at present give to our culture so many lack-a-daisical and morbid forms."—*From the Preface.*
ALSO,
SKETCHES OF THE WAR.
By CHARLES C. NOTT,
Colonel Ironsides Regiment, N. Y. S. V., late Captain of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. 75 cents.
CHARLES T. EVANS, Publisher, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.
⁂ Copies sent by mail free, on receipt of price.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 25.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY—BY H. W. BELLOWS, D. D. 10c.
HOW A FREE PEOPLE CONDUCT A LONG WAR. 15c.
THE AMERICAN WAR. By HERMAN HALL. 15c.
THE REBEL OCCUPATION OF FREDERICK, MD. 15c.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,768 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 33	
For interest on investments	552,642 50	
For Annuities	8,574 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,683 54	
		1,755,285 [illegible]
		$9,595,053 [illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,216 00	
Paid Additions to same	34,683 79	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,233 35	
Paid Annuities and Reductions of Premiums	13,478 58	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 94	
Paid Commissions	51,760 95	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c.	84,503 05	
		$676,885 66
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 96
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 00	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 36	
Real Estate, &c.	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	
		$8,918,167 96
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		96,502 5[illegible]
Interest due and unpaid		19,549 9[illegible]
Deferred Premiums		176,191 [illegible]
Premiums in course of transmission		14,798 [illegible]
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 78

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,078,399 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,981. Insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,257 deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,354,316 49 has been paid, of which $437,209 2[illegible] were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

☞ The details of the Dividend of the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
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RICHARD PATRICK,	OLIVER H. PALMER,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
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Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
Attorney, RICHARD A. McCURDY.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.,
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, NO. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

The cargo of the schooner MARIA, consisting of COTTON CARDS, TANNER'S OIL, TARRED ROPE, SALT, CIGARS, &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS—HEALTHFUL EXercise and amusement. Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under direction of Mrs. Z. R. Plumb. Terms, $7 per quarter. Circulars sent free.

The New-York Times, Monday, February 23, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SHEPPARD, No. 115 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated, it is but a few moments's walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.
CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—AN ELEGANT RESIdence on Clinton-av., west side, third door north of Atlantic. The property consists of a new house, 30x40; heated by steam, and all the modern improvements; a stable accommodating three horses and two cows; and four lots of ground laid out with choice fruits; a fine view of the Bay, Staten Island, and Jersey. Accessible from all the ferries; 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The property can be viewed any day before 10 A. M., or after 2 P. M. For bills and full particulars, inquire of LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st. Sale to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 M.
See advertisement under "Auction sales."

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, GREENhouse adjoining, barn, stable and carriage-house. Summer-house, and twelve lots of garden ground, beautifully laid out and filled with all kinds of fruit; has a fine view of the harbor; only 15 minutes' from the ferry, in Brooklyn; cars pass the end of street every five minutes. For further particulars, apply as No. 16 Bond-st., New-York. Also, a house and full lot, No. 32 Douglass-st., only 15 minutes' walk from ferry; will be sold low. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The two-story brick house No. 180 Hoyt-st., between Douglass and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. The house is 20 feet wide and 38 feet deep, built in modern style, conveniently arranged, handsomely fitted up, and in perfect order. The location is within 25 minutes' walk of Wall-st., South, or Hamilton-av. ferries, and only one block from Smith-st. cars. Price $3,000; rent $300. Inquire at No. 180 Hoyt-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 20 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 19 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with grove and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, high-stoop and basement brick house No. 21 Abingdon-square. Replete with every modern convenience, with a park in front, a delightful garden in the rear, and a location unsurpassed for healthfulness, there is little else to desire by those who can appreciate the excellent. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, on the premises after 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories; has all modern improvements. Stable has an hydrant, sewer, etc., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A VALUABLE property for sale, situate on main business avenue; a gothic two and a half-story framed dwelling-house, with basement, 38x40 feet; all modern conveniences; 8 lots of ground, ornamental shade and fruit trees; with garden, well stocked with grapes, currants, berries, etc.
A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 166 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone house No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn. Has bath-room, range, furnace, hot and cold speaking tubes, &c.; halls recessed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 103 feet 5¾ inches. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The valuable house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st; lot 21x100 feet, has 15 years to run; house has gas, water, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—Under foreclosure, on the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four splendid Central Park lots on 64th and 65th sts., between Madison and 5th avs., 350 feet east of 6th-av. Sale peremptory. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 153 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 22x57, and ex. tension of 6 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, No. 79 East 29th-st.; house three-story, high stoop and brown stone front; contains every improvement, and is in perfect order throughout; house 21x42 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Price $10,000. Apply to W. R. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 54d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, with a large garden and a variety of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, 15 miles from the City, and ¼ of a mile from Riverdale depot. For further particulars, apply to Conners Post-office. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 100 SOUTH-9th-st., Williamsburgh, 25 by 60; lot 25 by 120; cost $18,000; to sell for $13,000, on easy terms; three additional lots can be had alongside. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 28 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—TWO THREE-story and basement brick dwellings, known as Nos. 230 and 232 Garden-st.; they are finished in good style, and will be sold cheap. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen-st., Brooklyn: is near Hamilton Ferry: has marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x80; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house on 5th-av., on Murray Hill, in splendid order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-av., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

NO. 660 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, the property No. 660 Broadway, 28x200 feet, extending to and fronting on Crosby-st., all covered with buildings. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

NO. 78 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET—THE whole upper part of this store, with two floors in rear building. Rent $750 per annum. Inquire of P. FORD, No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,816 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x50 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BROWNstone front dwelling, No. 32 East 25th-st. House 20x50. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, American Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, complete in all respects, No. 80 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale, on 34th-st., near 9th-av. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HOUSE NO. 238 WEST 34th-st., 3-story and basement, high stoop, brown stone, 16.8x46 feet; lot 19.4x80 feet; has all modern improvements; built for the late owner, and is pottery house.
House No. 162 West 36th-st., English basement, 16.4x60, built in modern style, with modern improvements; in good order; four stories; brick.
House No. 2 Carroll-place, Brooklyn; 3 stories; brick; high stoop; 22x48; in excellent neighborhood, near Carroll Park.
Lots.—4 lots in 82d-st., west of 11th-av.; 4 lots in 81st-st., between 11th and 12th avs.
This property will be sold by order of executors of the late JOHN H. FERRIS, by A. H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FINE FARM, 25 acres, house and barn, Somerville, N. J., $2,700; cottage house and 2 lots, New Durham, N. J., $1,000; store and dwelling property Nos. 252 and 254 Broome-st. $13,000; No. 200 East Broadway, $12,500; No. 198 Division-st., $5,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $6,500; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 158 Houston-st., $5,500; Nos. 248 and 250 12th-st., $14,000; lots for $2,000; No. 153 East 17th-st., $4,500; No. 33 11th-st., $7,000; Nos. 113, 115, 117 East 28th-st., 25x100, 4-story brick, each $6,500. Owners having saleable property apply (no charge for advertising) to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery corner Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—The extensive property known as the Matteawan Machine Works, consisting of real estate, water power, &c., suitable for cotton or woolen mills, situated at Matteawan, Duchess County, New-York. For particulars, inquire of MACKIN & BROTHER,
No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York,
or MACKIN & HUSTIS,
Fishkill Landing, Duchess County, New-York.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, in vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, three rooms deep, Madison-av., near 31st-st.; also, a number of first-class houses, (Murray Hill,) $24,000 to $30,000, and others, variously located, $5,000 to $20,000. A number of first-class stores below Canal-st., $20,000 to $160,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—HOUSE AND lot, situated on the southeast corner of Garden and Fifth sts.; would make a good stand for a grocery; would be sold cheap. Also, cottage house, No. 86 Fifth-st. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone, 3-story high-stoop houses, with all the improvements, in all respects desirable, will be sold, together or separately, on terms to suit. Apply on the premises, No. 245 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND TERMS TO SUIT.—Brown-stone house and lot, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.; four large lots in Brooklyn, good location, rising in value, ten minutes' walk from ferry, 100 feet from cars. Address S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with every convenience and in perfect order, west of 8th-av., on 35th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $240 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year, also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 353 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and lately under that of Underhill & Higbee. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For farther particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—CHEAP—THE LARGE AND COMMODIous house No. 38 East Houston-st., near Crosby-st., will answer well for a hotel; any person wishing to have a large house for a small rent can, by paying one year's rent in advance, have the place for half price; will be leased for a term of years. Apply at 37 BEAVER & SONS' real estate office, Nos. 93 and 95 Duane-st., New-York.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broad way

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 185 EAST 19TH-ST., NO. 162 East 14th-st., No. 168 East 13th-st., No. 3 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square, all with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st., entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOK-LYN HEIGHTS—A three-story, brown-stone front house, in perfect order, to let, furnished, in a private family only. Address G. H. S., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—STEADY STEAM POWER, (WITH large new boiler;) the whole or part of the large building on the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Apply, in the adjoining corner of Broadway, to WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store and basement, corner 30th-st., low to a good tenant. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSE AGENCY.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF letting or hiring houses or rooms, can be accommodated by applying to W. T. TODD, No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of B. L. Wait, No. 98 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a young man of unobtrusive manners and retired habits. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts. Reply for two days, stating particulars, ANSON, Station D.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, consisting of a large parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., to rent to a single gentleman, without board, in the first-class private residence No. 145 West 14th-st. References required.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and an apple orchard in full bearing. The premises are handsomely located, and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; it is but a few moments's walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—With 8 acres of choice land. The mansion is commodious and well built, lighted with gas, and heated by furnace, located on the banks of the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of valley and mountains; is within five minutes' walk of the village, where are churches, schools, stores, Post-office, &c.; mails twice daily; steamboats hourly to Hudson river Railroad depot. The dwelling is surrounded with forest trees and evergreens, and an abundance of choice fruit of every variety; good out-buildings, ice-house, &c.; also a house suitable for a farmer or gardener; has a valuable pond a short distance from the house, fed from springs, suitable for fish. To one wanting a place every way adapted for comfort, health and society, this presents inducements rarely met with. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 161 9th-st.

MONTCLAIR, LATE WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Country residence, two minutes from depot, 11 rooms in house, barn, carriage and wood house, 1¾ acres ground, abundance of choice fruit and old shade trees, for sale or exchange for a moderate sized house near Murray Hill, or between 4th and 14th sts. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, with 7 acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price, with furniture, $5,000. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat and farm, about 37 acres, fine mansion, with every modern convenience, surrounded by large lawn. Location near Newark, N. J.; unequaled for beauty, health and everything desirable in a country home. Address HOMESTEAD, Box 1,557 Post-office, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, A commodious house and one acre of ground, on the bank of the river, quarter of a mile below depot: stable, fine vegetable garden, fruit, trees, shade trees, &c. Also, two acres of land adjoining, if desired. Apply on the premises, or to L. UNDERHILL, 94 Chambers st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFton, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, fine view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORange, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 182½ Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,

A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERKLE, No. 250 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for City or Yonkers property, of 365 acres, at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE,—TWO FARMS, OF SUPERIOR QUALity and position, on water side, 40 miles from New-York. Inquire of HENRY C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, a box of diamond and other fine stone rings, at the jewelry store of A. Frankfield & Co., No. 209 6th-av.; the thief was 5 feet 2 inches high, red faced, with black colored mustache, having a fast horse and wagon along with him. Any one able to give any information that would lead to recovery of the goods, will receive the above reward, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S, No. 209 6th-av.

LOST OR MISLAID—TEN WESTCHESTER County Bonds, numbered one to ten, for $1,000 each, assigned by the Commissioners to Henry Young, and by him indorsed, payable to Mrs. Martha A. Leavitt, or order. A suitable reward will be paid on delivery of same to HENRY YOUNG, No. 22 John-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 13th of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM and ETHER. Gold sets inserted, $20; vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1; silver and destine, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.
Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCtress and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she was never known to fail; she brings together those long separated; causes speedy marriages. Come one, come all, to No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lucky numbers free.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WANT TO BUY, for cash, at a fair rate, about $3,000 worth of good and medium quality second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., suitable for a hotel or large boarding-house. Any party breaking up housekeeping may call on or address T. MATHEWS, No. 662 Broadway.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, RED ASH, LEhigh and white ash, Schuylkill, warranted to be fine articles; also English Cannel, Liverpool and Cumberland, of the best qualities. Prices as low as coal of like qualities are sold for. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

500,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS FOR sale by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Massachusetts. Will send circular to all who send stamp to pay postage.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 26 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1863.

The mineral having returned work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December last, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

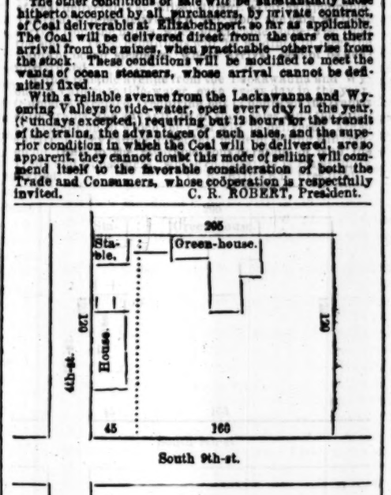
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, or any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for making the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of storing the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited. C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 26th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.
The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.
Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 20x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.
This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to
L. M. MEEKER,
Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD AND BUHL FURNITURE.
**PAPIER-MACHE AND

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. [illegible] st.; [illegible] TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1826. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for [illegible]. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
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11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
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27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
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Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
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Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.	

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 26th inst., for the erection of a building for officers' quarters, on the hospital grounds in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 108 feet by 36 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.

Detailed plans can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
[illegible]
130 plates 48.3-16x36¼.
13 plates 48.3-16x36¾.
114 plates 43.3-16x20¾.
130 plates 27⅝x19⅜.
13 plates 27⅝x25¾.
114 plates 36.11-16x28⅜.

DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CRYSTAL.
32 plates 31.3-16x16.

ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63x28—¾ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot for the use of Hose Company No. 45, to be located within the following boundaries: Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich sts.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash on receiving a satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any proposals, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 29 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson square.

2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 169 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep, more or less.

3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.

4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4½ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.

5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 292 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.

DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 86 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The grand HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera on MARCH 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
LUCIE DIDIER.

Family drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Battu & Jaime Fils.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.
MATINEE FRANCAIS,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, FEB. 23,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.

Grand Opera, in four acts, by Mozart, with Mesdames Johannsen and Rotter, and Messrs. Lotti, Graff, Weinlich, Hartmann and in the principal roles.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, [illegible] opera night, when [illegible] will take place.

Thursday, Feb. 26, Fra Diavolo, by Auber. Benefit of Mr. Graff.

GUSTAVE DE SPIES'

MUSICAL MATINEE,
At DODWORTH'S HALL,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For full particulars, see to-morrow's papers.

ON EXHIBITION,

PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI—THE GREAT original panorama of the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway; also, the panorama of THE WAR. Exhibited every evening at 7¾, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM. — COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastis, at No. 25 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

WALLACK'S.

BEGIN AT 8, OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY,
FIFTH NIGHT
of the late Mr. Wilkins' Comedy (the best in many years) play, scenery and acting pronounced by press and public papers perfect, called
HENRIETTE,
with a powerful cast.

Emile Le Fevre	Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)	
M. de La Tour	Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Blossiere	Mr. Mark Smith
Paul, originally acted by him	Mr. Floyd
Mr. Burdon	Mr. Parkes
Mons. Civet	Mr. Harris
Mons. Canard	Mr. Turner
Victor	Mr. Parsloe
Henriette	Mrs. Hoey
(Originally acted by her.)	
Madame de Blossiere	Miss Fanny Morant
(Her original character)	
Marianne, half sister to Madame La Tour	Miss Madeline Henriques
Madame Solange	Mrs. John Sefton
Rosalie de La Tour	Mrs. Reeves
Justice	Miss Greene

TUESDAY,
MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, the
LITTLE TREASURE,
And (never acted here,) the beautiful drama, with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a perfect cast, called
ERNESTINE.
THE WHOLE STRENGTH
OF MR. WALLACK'S
SPLENDID COMPANY
will appear in the above entertainments.
WEDNESDAY,
tenth and last night of the great romantic play,
PAULINE.

In consequence of the great effect produced upon a house crowded to the ceiling on Saturday last, the first night of
MASKS AND FACES.
It will be repeated on THURSDAY next.
FRIDAY, MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Magic Marriage," and "Married Life."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7; begin at 7½ o'clock.
EIGHTH WEEK
Of the brilliant engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
THIRD WEEK of the great Fairy Extravaganza,
THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
in which
MRS JOHN WOOD
personates the characters of
QUEEN LUCIDORA,
PAGE PITCHIN,
and JEW PEDDLER,
introducing for the first time, a new and original song,
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
SONGS, DUETTS, TRIOS, CONCERTED PIECES, and POWERFUL CHORUSSES.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
MR. WALCOT, Sr.......as.......KING LACHRYMOSO
THE ARAB GIANT.....as...GALIFRON, THE GREAT
BRILLIANT SELECTIONS OF MUSIC,
together with a
NEW OVERTURE,
arranged and composed expressly for this piece by
THOMAS BAKER.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In deference to the very general complaint of the Press that the approach of Planche's termination of the piece involves an anti-climax inferior to the general effect and the prompt ending so necessary after the *dénouement* has been made apparent, Mr. Walcot has ventured to make an alteration of the original closing scenes, which as it only transfers the business of one small part to another character, in addition to the erasure of one the best scenes of his own, he hopes will be found satisfactory.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

Queen Lucidora	Mrs. John Wood
Page Pitchin	Mrs. John Wood
Original Jacobs	Mrs. John Wood
King Lachrymoso	Mr. Walcot, Sr.
Galifron	The Arab Giant

with an excellent cast of characters.
To commence with the
LOTTERY TICKET.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Manager has great pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a limited period, with
THE GREAT VERSATILE ACTRESS,
MARY PROVOST,
MARY PROVOST,
Whose success throughout the cities of the Union stands unprecedented.
THIS DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE
Will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
In her matchless impersonation of
PARTHENIA.
THE
GREEK MAIDEN,
In Mrs. Lovell's five-act play of
INGOMAR.
Supported by the favorite young actor
MR. L. BARRETT,
And the entire Corps Dramatique.
Seats may be secured in advance.
MARY PROVOST
Will soon appear as
NELL GWYNNE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AND EXHIBITION of the organ in the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by special request, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the door. If stormy, on Thursday evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

The highest market price paid by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 64 Broad-st.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—THE annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held in the rooms of the Society, in the University Medical College, 14th-st., THIS EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Secretary.

STEAM-ENGINE, SHAFTING, &c., FOR sale, with opportunity to lease the six large buildings, Nos 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., running through to Elm-st.; the engine is of 125-horse power and all in the best of condition, the buildings being well occupied with paying tenants for rent and steam-power. Apply to HALL, CORNELL & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat; length from 140 to 200 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 55 inch cylinder. Address, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 330 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO ROGERS' TOBACCO CUTTING machines, complete. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.

o6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The FAH KEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	March 7
KANGAROO	Saturday	M'ch 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$5,000 FOR AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING business which has been established six years, sales of which are exclusively cash, paying a profit of fifty per cent. An active man, competent of taking full charge during the absence of the other partner, for which a reasonable salary will be allowed, can address R. S. J., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the foreign agency and commission business; represents several first-class manufacturers for small wares, linen thread, Belfast and West of England goods, doing a safe and profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,051 Post-office, which will be treated confidential.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business as sole proprietor.

ALBERT CLARK,
SETH H. MOSELEY.

BREVOORT HOUSE, Feb. 19, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DEWEY & SAMPSON, was dissolved on the 16th inst. by mutual consent.

JAMES J. DEWEY,
EBEN R. SAMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
First appearance this season of
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
And the eminent artiste
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Produced with
Entirely new Scenery, by J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn.
New Dresses, by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
New Appointments, by Mr. S. Wallis.
Novel Mechanical Effects, by Runyon & Demilt.
FULL CHORUS AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
AND A
GRAND BALLET,
WITH
MLLE. ANNETTI GALETTI,
the most perfect danseuse of the day,
MONS. MARZETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE,
AND A FULL CORPS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed, for the first time in New-York, the new romantic legendary operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.

Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty }
Julian, a Demon Page } MISS C. RICHINGS.
Arimane, the Master Fiend }
Hernando, Fabio's Tutor } MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, afterward Flick,
MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part.)

Fabio....Mr. L. R. Shewell.	Giacomo........Mr. E. Lamb.
Marquis Leoni...Mr. Burch.	Mooty Hassam....Mr. C. H. Wilson.
The Cadi.....Geo. Andrews.	
Countess Fiorabella....Mrs. Sherrett.	Leila, a peasant..Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
Jeannet Mrs. L. B. Shewell.	Beatrice..........Mrs. H. P. Grattan.
Count Camarbella. Mr. J. W. Blaisdell.	

Programme of Music, Dances, &c., &c., incidental to the Opera.

Introduction and Opening Chorus	Chorus
GRAND BALLET.	
1. Introduction	Corps de Ballet
2. Pas de Trois	
Mlle. Galletti, Marzetti and Katrine and Corps de Ballet	
3. Gambling Chorus	Leoni and Chorus
4. Fairy Incantation	Orchestra
ACT SECOND.	
5. Aerial Chorus	Chorus
6. Song, "The Power of Love,"	Satanella
7. Drinking song, "The Vintage of Champagne"	Satanella
ACT THIRD.	
8. Entre act and ballad, "Let Not the World,"	Satanella
9. Slave Market Chorus, "Merry Tunis,"	Chorus
GRAND BALLET.	
10. Introduction	Corps de Ballet
11. Spanish Dance	Corps de Ballet
12. Romanica	Mlle Marzetti and Katrine
13. Pas de l'Escharpe....Mlle Galetti and Corps de Ballet	
GRAND FINALE.	
14. Adelti Sultana Zuleima	Satanella and Chorus
15. Grand Air and Cabaletta	Satanella and Chorus
ACT FOURTH.	
16. Cavatina, "Oh, could I but his heart enslave"	Satanella
17. Incantation, "I am Here. Behold"	Satanella
18. Demon Chorus, "Vengeance, vengeance."	
19. Finale, "The Power of Love"	Satanella and Chorus

The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

WINTER GARDEN.

That beautiful and versatile actress,
MARY PROVOST,
MARY PROVOST,
Will make her first appearance, this season, on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
In the character of
PARTHENIA,
PARTHENIA,
In the play of
INGOMAR.

WALLACK'S.

MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 24.
First time this season, the comedy of the
LITTLE TREASURE.
To conclude with (never acted here) the beautiful Drama of
ERNESTINE.
The whole strength of Mr. Wallack's splendid Company will appear in the above entertainments.

"THE DISTANT CATSKILLS"—A LARGE picture by Mr. A. B. DURAND, now on exhibition at Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, (for this week only.) Admission free.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. J. C. FLETCHER'S
SECOND LECTURE.
"BRAZIL REVISITED,"
At the COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1863.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The third lecture of the course on Political Economy, now being delivered by SIMON STERN, Esq., will be given in the Large Hall, MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M., on *Exchange, Free Trade and Protection*. Admission free. By order of the Trustees. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Lecture, by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1863, at 7½ o'clock for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Subject—*The Young Man and His Country*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Broadway bookstores.

MRS. HULDAH ALLEN, M. D., WILL repeat her course of lectures to ladies on Physiology and Hygiene in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. The first lecture will be at 3 o'clock, on TUESDAY next—free.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENefit of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, located in 24-st., between Avenues B and C, will be held in the church, commencing Monday, Feb. 23, and continue to Friday the 27th inclusive. The doors will be open daily from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

J. WISSING,
H. SOLMS, } Committee.
H. WISEMANN,

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Prices unchanged. Com. Eng., with board, &c., $40, 14 weeks. Competent teachers in every department (both sexes.) Term opens March 27.

R. C. FLACK, A. M.

$2,400.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY, WISHing to expend that sum in improvements, will educate two young ladies, for the use of the money, giving board and the best of instruction, with good security for payment. Address MUTUAL, *Tribune* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

SCHOOL FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—English and Classical, worth from $1,200 to $1,800 per year. Price for the entire property, including building and furniture and lot, $2,600; half cash. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 113 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED AND EDUCATIONAL Correspondents in all sections of the country, to supply vacancies; to aid in opening and transferring schools; to report vacancies and suitable teachers, and direct pupils &c., proving at once mutually advantageous to every teacher and friend of education. Address the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER OR AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—Situation wanted for a young girl who has lately left school, as assistant teacher or as companion to a lady; she will be glad of any suitable employment that will insure her a respectable and quiet home; a large salary not required; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 53 West 33d-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a school or family, by a New-England lady, who can furnish the highest testimonials; the place must be in or near the City; salary liberal. Address H. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG WIDOWED LADY would like the situation of visiting governess to young children, or as teacher of music. References of the highest respectability given. Address Mrs. DEVEREUX, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER. — A SPANISH GENTLEMAN wishes to give instruction in his own or in the French or Italian language, or employment as a correspondent in any of the above languages; satisfactory references given. Address CESARE, No. 106 East 21st-st.

SWISS GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TEACH French and music as resident governess in a family residing near New-York. Address A. L., Box No. 606 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
prevailed all last week, and despite the bad weather,
THE MUSEUM WAS CROWDED WITH VISITORS
all anxious to see the wonderful
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,

THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB.
Though not half her size—a mere speck of humanity,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH! and
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!!
the smallest mature lady ever known, yet
PERFECT IN FORM!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
and every way charming and pleasing.
She can remain
BUT A VERY SHORT TIME LONGER,
and the public, who have been so charmed with her sister will find her equally as interesting.
WHILE IN SIZE SHE IS MORE DIMINUTIVE.
She will be on exhibition at all hours, and appear in Songs and Dances, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
ever seen—smaller, even, than
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS; SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMPSON; GRAND AQUARIA; LIVING SEAL; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
A new and splendid Drama, entitled
RAOUL, OR THE WRECK OF A LIFE,
with new and elegant scenery, costumes, properties, &c., EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,
FEBRUARY 23, 1863,
Under the auspices of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the 131st Anniversary of the Birthday of George Washington, have determined upon the following:

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Madison-square, at sunrise.

A stand of regimental colors will be presented to the Eighth Regiment National Guard, by his Honor the Mayor, in the presence of the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh and Seventy-first Regiments National Guards will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

A Grand Banquet will be given, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to the members of the Common Council, the Heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government, the Judges of the several Courts, officers of the County, and the Representatives from this City in Congress and the Legislature of the State.

A grand display of fireworks will be given at the City Hall and at Union-square, under the direction of I. E. Edge, Esq., the distinguished pyrotechnist, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

The exhibition in the Park will be represented by a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, seated on his famous charger, with chapeau in his right hand, extended forward, bidding adieu to the army, with the motto "*Vincit amor Patriæ*," encircled in a segment of a circle overhead—on the base, the words, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The sides of the statue are represented by the mammoth figures of "Liberty and Justice." The whole tableau, covering an area of over 10,000 feet, is surrounded by 34 stars of the Union. It will end with a gorgeous and soul-stirring display of colored fires, shells, flights of rockets, bengolas and colored batteries. Previous to the firing of the above piece, the sky will be for one hour continually illuminated with rockets, shells, colored fires, &c., &c.

At Union Square will be a Temple with the standing figure of Washington, sword by his side, and his right hand extended and pointing forward; above him and inside the Temple soars an eagle; under all is the motto "Union Forever." The remainder of the display will be similar to the one in the Park, commencing and ending alike, with colored fires, shells, batteries, rockets, &c.

Keepers of public buildings, masters and owners of vessels, and our fellow-citizens generally, are respectfully requested to display their flags on the occasion of the celebration, from sunrise until sunset.

JACOB M. LONG, Chairman.
JAMES HAYES, Secretary.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Aldermen.	Councilmen.
JACOB M. LONG,	JAMES HAYES,
F. I. A. BOOLE,	JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES REED,	MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN HARDY,	JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.	JOHN BRICE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.—The Institute of Reward, in the interest of Orphans of our Patriot Soldiers, has the pleasure to announce that Rev. Dr. BELL will repeat his inimitable lecture, *Men and Women too*, at Clinton Hall to-night. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a

SPLENDID STOCK

of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advance from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

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FROM BEFORE VICKSBURGH.

The Sickness in Gen. Grant's Army—Gross Negligence of the Sick—How Vicksburgh is to be Taken—The Virtue of Digging—Important Events Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OFF VICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The horrors of war, its bravery and endurance, its sufferings, triumphs and heroisms, are not all the exclusive possession of the battle-field. A battle aggregates these qualities, and hence brings them more conspicuously before the eyes of the world; and yet, every hour in the existence of the army, away from actual conflict, is characterized by events equally worthy our admiration, our sympathy, our tears.

If, at such times, Death is not riding on the sulphurious whirlwind belched from cannon and musket, he is not idle; but simply changes his form, and carries on unceasingly his labors. His attentions are not the less assiduous that they are quiet—not less fatal that they are unsought.

Five hundred men were killed in the late attack upon Vicksburgh—five hundred men went down in a fight that lasted four days, and the country was horrified at the uselessness and enormity of the sacrifice. And yet, every day since we have been here, not less than one hundred fail to respond to roll-call, and are carried out to never return. The levee, ruffled into billows by this tempest of death, is all that tells us how great are our losses, and how fearful our sacrifices in these noiseless, unsung, unknown interludes between actual conflicts.

My attention has been faithfully directed to these facts within the last three days. Sunday night I received word that a soldier was lying very sick at one of the hospitals, located on a plantation some three miles above Young's Point. Upon reaching the place, I found a roomy palatial mansion, and some thirty or forty low log buildings, formerly used for negro quarters, but now devoted to hospital purposes. All the log buildings were of the "saddle bag" order of architecture; that is, two small huts joined by a common roof and floor, and with no other means for the entrance of light and ventilation than is afforded by a narrow door.

At various of these pens, I made inquiries, and at length found the one I sought. I entered it, and after waiting a few moments till my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, I found my soldier, or at least I found a poor skeleton upon a cot in a corner—an emaciated sobbing remnant of what had once been an athletic man.

Over to the Surgeon's quarter; the Surgeon absent since yesterday. Where? Went down to dine with Gen. BLAIR. The three miles intervening between the hospital and the tent of the General did not last long under the incentive of relief and speed, and not long afterwards I had the Surgeon at the side of the patient. A clasp of the pulse, and a shake of the head was all that resulted.

I obtained some information of the Surgeon. The roomy, airy house could not be used by his patients, because it was held by some individual who sported a star on his shoulder. He had five hundred patients crowded together in these dark, noisome negro quarters, and of these fifteen to thirty died daily. The weather was at times intensely cold—he could get no wood—nobody would answer his requisitions, and the sick suffered severely from the cold. He had chopped down all the fences in the vicinity, dug up the posts, dismantled a few out-houses, and in this way had managed to afford a little fire in cases of extremity. He had no medicine—requisitions met with no response beyond a refusal. He had no provisions beyond coarse army rations; and were for three days the only food given the sick was that which was humanely shared with them by a small guard that had been placed around the quarters, and who fortunately had brought a few days' rations with them. He was unable to afford those under his charge much beyond sympathy when sick, and a detail of men with picks and spades to cover them up when dead.

This was the Post Hospital, and in it, it is not perhaps exaggeration to assert, that dying is the rule and getting well the exception. Application for discharges in cases where recovery without change of air was impossible, rarely meet with success—it having been asserted by at least one General that it is easier to dig two graves than sign one set of papers. The requisite brutality of such a remark will command admiration—the individual who uttered it takes preëminence in all that is mean, unfeeling and diabolical.

I am happy to state that in my investigations, I found one bright exception to the prevailing inefficiency that characterizes the treatment of the sick. This is in the case of the *City of Memphis*, a steamer of the largest size, which has been turned into a hospital boat, and placed under the charge of Dr. TURNER and his estimable wife. There I found some fifteen hundred sick, and occupying positions visited by pure air and light, abundantly supplied with medicines and delicacies, a large and practiced corps of assistants and nurses, and, better than all these, the kind attentions of a compassionate woman, to remind them of home and surround them with such sympathies as only the gentler sex can offer.

The rise of water, the immense quantity of rain that has turned this portion of the "bottom" into a fathomless abyss of mud, and the severe fatigue duties required of our soldiers in digging canals and building levees, will show the origin of much of the sickness in the camps; but there is no explanation why the mortality is so fearful—no reason why our men should be packed like hogs in narrow pens, and left to die in filth, darkness and neglect.

There may possibly be good reason—strategic, moral or otherwise—why all the fine houses hereabout are occupied by officers, while the sick are left to die in narrow boats and dirty huts, lately used by negroes—but if there be a reasonable necessity for such things, I have yet to learn its character. As these gentlemen gain the credit of all their victories, and as their comfort is so much to be preferred to the lives of the common herd, I can only suggest that the rank and file be disbanded, and they be allowed to do the digging and fighting. It might materially lessen the number of this class of patriots, but that such a result would be a damage either to the country or the cause, is a question that will admit a good deal of diverse argument.

When there yet remains undone so much of the gigantic task undertaken by the people, when a general draft is talked of, when recruiting officers all over the country are individually spending weeks of time and thousands of dollars to obtain a half-dozen recruits, when the blood of patriots is being poured out as free as rain, and every household in the land is clad in mourning, we cannot afford to have our armies decimated so frequently, through official neglect. Of the one hundred who die in this army daily, sixty per cent. could be saved were it not for the culpability and negligence of those in command.

These assertions are not meant to be too sweeping, for *all* Generals here do not occupy houses, nor all Surgeons neglect their sick. There are, all through the various ramifications of the service, many honorable exceptions.

As you are probably aware, Vicksburgh is still in the hands of the rebels. The muzzles of the 140 guns, with their Cyclopean eyes, still gaze across the river at the panorama afforded by the formidable gathering of National troops and transports on this side of the Father of Waters. How or when we shall take the place is not definitely determined upon; the latter will undoubtedly depend much upon the character of the former. We can again ascend the Yazoo, assault and possibly carry the works on Hayne's Bluff, and thus at once secure a position on firm ground, and menace their rear; or we can bombard them for a day or two, and, under cover of the tremendous fire from the gunboats, land our forces directly in front of the city, and carry the works by storm; or, better than all, we can adopt the latest modern improvement in warfare, and dig them out.

MCCLELLAN dug out the rebels at Yorktown, HALLECK dug them out at Corinth, POPE dug them into a surrender at Island No. 10, while FARRAGUT dug the North into great but fallacious hopes, not long since, at Vicksburgh.

Gen. GRANT, who has hitherto confined himself to giving and taking sturdy knocks, with more reliance on steel and saltpetre than shovels, has fallen into the fashion, and is now engaged as lustily in digging at Vicksburgh as ever sexton dug in grave-yard or miner after golden nuggets. Where he is digging and what, is contraband; and although a dozen newsmongers have already advised their respective sheets of the whole enterprise, I will not peril the reputation of the TIMES for discreetness by following their example. Suffice it to say that Gen. GRANT is now flashing his maiden spade in the bosom of mother earth with a vigor that deserves, if it do not meet, with a glorious success.

The Court-martial of the representative of your cotemporary, the *Herald*, still continues, but it has long since ceased to have any reference to the individual on trial. The whole thing has resolved itself into an inquest upon the battle of Vicksburgh—who did do certain things and who did not—who obeyed orders and disobeyed them—who was a coward and who was not. Developments of a decidedly interesting character will be made, several gentlemen implicated will have permission to resign, while it is not at all improbable pistols and coffee will be resorted to in order to settl the differences likely to arise between two or three of not the least important officers engaged in the late siege of Vicksburgh. Some sharp notes have already passed; recriminations are bandied about in great abundance; in short we are improving rapidly here in the West, and only need a few more court-martials and a few more changes of commanders to make us equal in efficiency to any other army in the field. Have patience with us, for we are doing our best.

There is no news that I can give you, beyond the fact that things are progressing as rapidly as circumstances will admit. The balance of MCPHERSON's corps will be here during the present week, and probably take position at Lake Providence, sixty miles above. In ten days from this, something of genuine importance will be very likely to occur.

GALWAY.

LOYALTY IN KANSAS.

Great Union Demonstration at Leavenworth—Speech of Gen. Blunt—Resolutions, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The Union meeting last evening was a success. The audience was very large, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity, and many going away, unable to obtain admittance. The band of Gen. BLUNT was in attendance, and played stirring national airs. Col. D. K. ANTHONY presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were Hon. M. W. DELAHAY, Surveyor-General; Gen. WM. LARIMER, Jr.; W. H. RALSTON, H. DEIKLEMAN, Councilman PALMER and E. H. HARSH. Secretaries—Capt. GEO. H. HOYT, D. W. WILDER, editor of the *Conservative*, and H. BUCKINGHAM, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*. Gen. BLUNT, with several members of his Staff, appeared on the platform, and was greeted again and again with tumultous cheering. The President, in opening the meeting, declared that since the destruction of the *Inquirer*, property had risen ten per cent. He briefly recounted the facts of the attempt to assassinate himself, Mr. BURDICK and other loyal men, and claimed that when the agents of the civil authorities were themselves actors in such transactions, it was time that the people vindicated justice and loyalty themselves. Col. JENNISON was loudly called for, and responded by inquiring for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the last meeting.

Judge MCCAHON, as Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with loud cheering:

When treason becomes bold and defiant in our midst; when loyal and peaceable citizens are threatened with death through the columns of a treasonable sheet and the mouths of traitors; when our Government is openly assailed and scoffed at, and insidious means used to seduce loyal people from their allegiance; when public meetings are called, under a specious guise, to propose and promulgate treason, it is time that loyal men should unite for the protection of themselves, and to speak and act as becomes loyal and free people: Therefore

Resolved, That all those who ask or propose peace with the rebels now in arms against the Government of the United States, except upon terms of unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws, or who propose a dissolution or separation of the Union in any manner, are traitors.

Resolved, That it would be a stain upon the fair fame of Kansas, as a loyal State, to permit the making of any treasonable proposition, or the adoption of any treasonable resolutions by any body of men in our midst, *and it shall not be done*. This we resolve with a firm determination to carry it out to the letter, come what may.

Resolved, That death is the constitutional and legal punishment of treason, and that the policy of incarcerating traitors for a time and then disharging them without further punishment, is not proper. The legal punishment should be inflicted without delay.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, giving freedom to slaves in the certain districts designated by his Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863. As that Proclamation gives freedom to the slaves of rebels *only*, we hereby express our conviction that the opposition to it arises from sympathy with the rebellion.

Resolved, That, confident of the final triumph of our Government and the overthrow of treason, we again renew our pledge of unswerving fidelity to the Union, and our determination to support the Government through all vicissitudes unto the end.

Gen. BLUNT was then loudly called for, and responded in a terse and telling speech, the points of which are given in the following brief synopsis.

I don't propose to make a speech, but merely give you a little *Blunt* talk. I am not much in favor of soldiers making speeches, but to-night, as a citizen of Kansas, I ask the privilege of taking a part in this meeting. And I can say now, with more truth than ever before, that I am proud to be a citizen of Kansas. [Loud cheers.] I have lately been in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and I have heard more treason talked than ever was permitted here. I am glad there is one Free State, one bright spot, one sovereign State where treason and traitors will not be tolerated. [Applause.] The *little incident* that has happened in my absence is one that I trust will be taken up and followed by other States. [Cheers.] If there ever was a case where the people were justified in abating a nuisance, that was one. I intended to squelch the thing as soon as I got home, but I am glad you took the dirty job off my hands. [Laughter and applause.] Notwithstanding the opposition to the war manifested in some of the States, I trust the time has come when it is to be settled whether Copperheads or loyal men are to rule this country. It is supposed by many that this opposition to the war comes from the Democratic party. This is not true. Many who have been associated with them are the *leaders*, but I believe the great mass of that party to be true and loyal. [Cheers.] The seeds of dissension have been sown by rebel emissaries. The anti-war leaders are men who have nothing to lose, but who hope to advance their own fortunes through the ruin of this Government. The rank and file are honest men, the dupes of wily demagogues and politicians. I wonder if these men have ever thought of what aid and comfort they are giving to the enemy? There is a perfect understanding between the leading Copperheads in the North, and the leading rebels in the South. The aim of both is to cripple the Government and procrastinate the rebellion.

Not long since a rebel officer came within my lines in Arkansas to exchange prisoners, and he acknowledged to me that the rebel Government was pressed to the last resort to maintain itself. He said their only hope and the one upon which they relied was, to hold out a few months longer, until civil war is initiated in the Free States, and our soldiers had to go home to put it down. He told me they took courage from the tone of the Northern papers. He said he regarded the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Columbus *Crisis* as good "secesh" papers.

Fellow-citizens: I have some little respect for a man who believes his cause to be just, and who fights to sustain it. But the most detestable men on earth are these consummate cowards who lack the courage to shoulder a musket and go inside the rebel lines, but who stay at home and fire in the rear of the men who are defending your homes and your country. [Great cheering.] When I heard these Copperheads talk I felt like putting them in the guard-house. I told them that in Kansas the soil and climate were not congenial to rebels. But with all these dark clouds I can see no reason yet to be discouraged. I still have the utmost confidence in our people. If we had leaders in the field who were in earnest, this rebellion would be put down in six months.

The Administration is weeding out the traitorous imbeciles and cowards, and when this is done we shall put down the rebels. It is your duty to tell your representatives in Congress to urge on this work of purifying the army. I have yet to see the first soldier who is tired of this war, or that was disposed to end it without the unconditional submission of the rebels. [Applause.] The men are all right, and they are not at all fastidious about having a nigger help them. Whenever I have heard any objection to rebels being killed by negroes, I have always noticed that it came from some fool in shoulder-straps. [Great laughter.]

Let me say to the Copperheads that when this rebellion is put down, and when this army returns home, there will be a day of fearful retribution. [Cheers.] There will be the biggest crop of black eyes ever heard of in this country. I believe Kansas has taken the lead in throttling these Copperheads, as she ever does in all good causes. I think you will do your country a good service if you knock down every man you hear spouting treason. [Cheers.] No matter if it occurs in church.

The two following resolutions were passed, to meet the cases to which they point. The last, in relation to the depreciation of the National currency, and the purchase of Confederate scrip, was adopted, in consequence of its having become known that certain bankers and others in this town were in the habit of purchasing Confederate notes at from 20 to 40 cents. It is believed that the currency thus purchased is taken to Memphis, and made a contraband instrument of trade with the rebels. It is time that the purchase of the rebel currency was stopped. It is an evil which nothing excuses. Undoubtedly great profits are made by the knowing ones by such treasonable speculation. The effect of such traffic can be foreseen, when we remember that men are affected by their interests. A luke-warm loyalist, who becomes the possessor of this money to a large extent, will have so many dollars to sway him in favor of peace and recognition, that thereby he may realize on his rebel notes. But to the resolutions:

Resolved, That loyal men should not pay or make good any loss sustained by traitors, and that we regard any attempt to compel or enforce such payment as a participation in treason.

Resolved, That we regard all those who by word or deed disparage or attempt to depreciate the currency of the Government of the United States, or who deal in Confederate script in any manner, as aiders and abettors of treason.

R. J. H.

THE KENTUCKY REBEL CONVENTION

Full Attendance of Well-Known Rebels.

The Dispersion of the Convention by Order of Col. Gilbert.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 19.

Failing to procure the lower house of the Legislature to hold their traitorous Conventions, the ex-Camp Chase rebels and Secessionists sent hither to nominate a State ticket of such men as would hand the State over into the possession of the Southern Confederacy, procured Metropolitan Hall and met in Convention yesterday morning. Two hundred men, all told, comprised the number present, and these were marvelously ill-favored fellows with filthy beards and "foreheads villainously low." It is not my disposition to abuse those men because they met here to destroy the authority of the United States Government in Kentucky, but I must state, for candor and a regard for truth compel me, that they resembled a pack of guerrillas, such as are found in Western Virginia and Tennessee, more than aught else in the lower links of the human chain that I can recall. They reeked of whisky and tobacco, and their ultraists were distinguishable by the everlasting and highly characteristic "butternut" suits. There were some men among them who represented the better classes of society, but they were few, and well known to be out-and-out Secessionists, therefore not entitled to, or sharing the respect of true and loyal men.

At 11 o'clock JOHN LEATHERS, of Covington, called the Convention to order by calling Ex-Gov. MERRIWEATHER to the Chair, but he not being present, LEATHERS took the Chair *pro tem.*, J. P. HARRISON acting as Secretary.

At this stage of the proceedings Col. GILBERT, of the Forty-fourth Ohio, commander of the First Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky, came forward, and in a calm, firm voice, read the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 18.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that a number of rebel spies and emissaries are in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here who are not residents or who are not members of the Kentucky Legislature or officers of the State Government, shall forthwith report their names to these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Government of the United States.

By command of S. A. GILBERT,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

JOHN G. TELFORD, A. A. A. G.

A visible sensation was produced, and several called for another reading of the order. This was done by Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of the Forty-fourth Ohio. "Curses not loud, but deep," followed; but there was a manifest disposition to smoothe the thing over, and proceed to business with all the semblance of good faith possible under the circumstances.

Senator ASA P. GROVER, who had left his seat in the Senate to attend the Convention, arose, and suggested that in order to facilitate business the call for delegates be made, and as the lists were handed in they could be submitted to Col. GILBERT.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the counties in their alphabetical order: Jefferson, Campbell, Henry, Olden, Owen, Scott, Shelby, Mason, Oldham and Woodford counties, and the City of Louisville, sending the largest number of delegates.

During the call, DAVID MERRIWEATHER arrived in the hall, and was invited to the chair. He is an Ex-Governor of New-Mexico, and has been a very active Secessionist from the first.

It soon became known that the place was guarded by Federal soldiers, and several of the more timid began to evince signs of uneasiness, and commenced to move toward the door, but no one was allowed to pass out except he had enrolled his name. Some swore fearfully, and indulged in the most filthy abuse of the President and his "nigger thieves," but the majority remained silent, and spent their time in looking at their neighbors, speculating whether they were to be trusted or not.

After the call of the delegates was complete, and the names enrolled, Col. GILBERT stepped upon the stage, and addressed the Convention as follows:

"I hope no one present will create any disturbance, or utter any seditious sentiment, as that will compromise, and possibly may lead to the arrest of all. No doubt many of you, gentlemen, assembled here without any treasonable design, either present or prospective. All such I invite to quietly depart to their homes, but there are those here whom we know to be rebels of the worst kind, the quiet plotters of treason, who, to carry out their infamous designs, would deluge the fair fields of Kentucky in the blood of her citizens, make her rich plantations, beautiful villages and wealthy cities, as desolate as are the domains of the Southern traitors with whom they are in league. Under the guise of that good old name, Democrat, they hope to perfect their designs; but it will not do. You are repudiated by the conservative Legislature, by their refusal to give you the use of their House. The Democratic newspapers scorn and excommunicate you. Democrats in high and low places call your leaders by the one name—traitors. There is no use in your holding conventions in Kentucky, as none but men of undoubted loyalty to the United States Government will, under any circumstances, be allowed to run for any office, or fill it if elected. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command, and, to avoid difficulty, you will disperse to your homes, and desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State."

Finding their treasonable purposes completely foiled by the coolness, tact and patriotism of Col. GILBERT, the chagrined "butternuts" gave in without a struggle. Senator BUSH, however, offered some resolutions, and requested to have them read, but Col. GILBERT was politely firm, and they were withdrawn, after which the Convention was declared adjourned by the Chairman.

The interference of Col. GILBERT with this, the initiatory step to take the State out of the Union, is not only patriotic but highly justifiable. His conduct was calm and dignified throughout, and it has met with the hearty indorsement of every true loyal member of the Legislature and citizen of Frankfort.

His action was based upon the refusal of the Legislature to let the Capitol be used by the rebels, and upon the common consent of the people and loyal press denouncing them as such. The only complaint I heard made by the loyal people, was that Col. GILBERT did not arrest the entire gang of traitors and send them into the rebel lines to "fight for their rights," for as it is, they will return to their "respective places of abode" and set up a howl.

CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Louisville Journal, Feb. 19.

The train left this City for Frankfort at the usual hour yesterday morning, with about one hundred and fifty delegates, a majority of whom were from the lower border counties. Gentlemen with whom we have conversed, who accompanied the delegation to Frankfort and returned with them last evening, inform us that the conversation of these delegates was exceedingly rebellious; that they were as disloyal in their sentiments as if they had been devoted subjects of the arch-traitor JEFF. DAVIS. Nor were their expressions of disloyalty made in delicate terms; but they are represented to have been bold, exultant and defiant. We do not wonder, therefore, that their treasonable purposes became apparent to the civil and military authorities, and that their traitorous designs were thus summarily thwarted by Col. GILBERT.

Gen. BOYLE, the commander of the Western District of Kentucky, received a despatch from Gen. GILMORE last evening, under whose orders Col. GILBERT acted, informing him that he had dispersed the Convention, with the assurance that it could not reassemble in his district; and Gen. BOYLE promptly replied to Gen. GILMORE the Convention should meet nowhere in his district.

We need hardly add that the course pursued by Col. GILBERT will meet the approval of all loyal Kentuckians.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Ambulance Service and Field Surgery—Necessity for Improvement.

There prevails in the public mind a general sentiment of a great need of an efficient and thoroughly drilled corps to be devoted exclusively to the assistance and safety of the wounded, during and immediately after every battle. The public heart has been greatly pained, after almost every serious contest, to hear of large numbers of our wounded countrymen being compelled to lie a long time, in some instances several days, on the open ground, in helpless suffering and exhaustion from loss of blood, cold, wet, and hunger, and still the wonder grows that there has not long ago been arranged a thorough system of immediate relief to them. The anxiety of the country to see in active operation an efficient organization for this humane purpose, is believed to be second only to the anxiety to see the end of the rebellion. To lift the wounded man immediately from the ground and convey him to a place of safety, is the first impulse of every heart, and though to some it may seem to savor of mawkish philanthrophy to be in such haste to extend the hand of succor to those who go into battle, expecting to suffer from wounds which they have striven to inflict upon others, yet we are not to forget that a wounded man is no longer a warrior, and having offered his blood and his life for the cause, the duty of prompt and energetic action for his safety is then ours, as it before was his for us. Nor must it be forgotten that from the moment the weapon falls from his hand, the wounded foe is no longer such, and is entitled to all the "aid and comfort" in our power, which we may now render without treason.

But it is not alone, as will be shown, for the purpose of relieving the wounded from pain and want, and transporting them to the nearest hospital, that the organization of an "Ambulance and Hospital Corps" is demanded. Army medical statistics demonstrate the fact that immediately fatal results from wounds of the head, heart, or some other vital organs, bear a very small proportion to the whole, while a very large proportion ensue from wounds in the arms, legs, or other non-vital parts, not in themselves necessarily fatal, and which, in numerous instances, cannot be said to be even serious. In such cases a large number die for want of prompt and early succor to arrest hemhorrage, and rouse the sinking energies from the shock and fainting produced by the wound and loss of blood. Of these indirect or secondary causes of death from simple wounds, to be placed at the head of the list for frequency and seriousness, is hemhorrage, even from many wounds which are otherwise of trifling importance. For example, a trifling bullet-wound in an arm or leg, though it may shatter a bone, or even take the limb entirely off, is not necessarily fatal, *provided the hemhorrage is speedily arrested*; while on the other hand, a mere flesh wound, if a large artery happens to be severed, must prove fatal, *unless the flow of blood is speedily checked*. Says Prof. GROSS: "Hundreds die on the battle-field from this cause. They allow their life-current to run out, as water flows from a hydrant, without an attempt to stop it by thrusting the finger in the wound, or compressing the main artery in the injured limb. They perish simply from their ignorance, because the regimental surgeon has failed to give the proper instruction." MACLEOD, in his *Notes on the Surgery of the War in the Crimea*, says: "It is unquestionable that a large number of the dead sink from hemhorrage." And that late eminent surgeon, GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M. D., father of the distinguished General, remarks: "Hemhorrage is the most serious of all the complications of gunshot wounds. *More lives are lost from it, either directly or indirectly, than from all circumstances combined.*"

It is believed by the best authorities that three-fourths of those who die in battle perish from loss of blood. This single fact is sufficient for the conviction that the prompt application of whatever means can be made available for the speedy arrestation of hemorrhage from wounds *on the field* is demanded by every consideration of humanity and patriotism, to say nothing of economy—as urgently as the establishment and support of hospitals for their subsequent treatment. It is before being removed to hospital, while the wounded are yet lying where they fell, that the danger is most imminent, and a hand is wanted to apply pressure upon the main artery of the injured limb, to arrest the fast ebbing current of blood; then is the critical moment, when the lives of large numbers may be saved.

Nor is this the only, though the principal preventable cause of death from bullet, shell or bayonet wounds. What is known to medical men as the "shock" of an injury, producing sudden exhaustion and prostration, sometimes terminates life, when a little timely restorative, as a cup of wine, or even of water, and dashing a little of the latter in the face, may rouse the enfeebled energies, and save many a life. These small, but important services the regimental Surgeons cannot perform, for they are too few in number, have other heavy duties to perform, and are not ubiquitous, but have their post at the hospital.

But it were needless to enumerate further the causes of many preventable deaths on the battle-field, having stated enough to prove that, by the presence, ready at hand, at every conflict, of a sufficient number of men instructed in the art of applying tourniquets, or some other means of staunching primary hemorrhages, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives might be preserved in the present contest.

It is demonstrated that men of ordinary intelligence, though without any medical education, may be instructed in the simple art of applying pressure to severed arteries and veins, sufficiently well for all the purposes here indicated; and that such a corps has not long ago been organized and placed in active service is, indeed, a matter of surprise. The medical statistics of other wars, as well as of this rebellion, show that from one-half to three-fourths of all the wounds received are in the limbs, and also that large numbers of amputations, and other capital operations, prove fatal merely because the patients are exhausted from previous loss of blood, which a timely action of the tourniquet or some other mode of pressure upon the supplying blood-vessels would have prevented.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate, authorizing the enlistment of an Ambulance and Hospital Corps, with a full military organization. Such a body, with its officers and men properly drilled in the practices alluded to, must be regarded as one of the most valuable suggestions which the present crisis of the country has developed. While every energy is given to overcoming our enemies, as the means of securing the safety of the Constitution and the Government, let us not be unmindful of the great duty of preserving the lives of those whose blood is shed in their defence. Every household in the land having a member or a relative in the army is directly, and all others are at least indirectly, interested in the establishment of this institution—the enlistment of a body of active, intelligent men, whose duty shall be to save lives, instead of destroying them. Besides being taught the art of arresting hemorrhages from different parts of the body, they should be instructed in many other important duties, such as the bandaging of fractured and dislocated limbs; the first aid to be given in bruises, cuts, and gunshot wounds; the treatment required in cases of exhaustion and fainting, insensibility and stunning from falls from horses, blows upon the head, drowning, choking, garroting, hanging, freezing, sunstroke, burns, &c.; the best methods of lifting the wounded from the ground, and placing them on litters and ambulances, in anticipation of the arrival of the surgeon, or reaching a hospital; in the general principles of nursing the sick and wounded; the very important knowledge of the positive signs of death, to avoid (what is feared has too often occurred) premature interment; and finally, the proper method of burying the dead.

In the organization of a corps for these purposes, the most liberal construction should be given, and, aside from the increased confidence it would produce in the public mind, from its guarantee to the relatives and friends of every soldier that his life would not be needlessly sacrificed, there cannot be a reasonable doubt that its entire cost (though the tax for it would be most willingly paid) would be returned to the treasury every year, in the economy of its results.

There is probably not a proposition before Congress more certain to receive the unanimous approbation of the people, and there can be no valid reason for a single day's delay in its enactment, except to perfect its details. Should there be another Bull Run or Fredericksburgh disaster, or another Antietam victory, before the thorough organization of the Ambulance and Hospital Corps, the Government would properly be held responsible for every life it might have saved.

Foreigners and the Conscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to a clause in the first section of the new Conscription bill just passed in Congress, by which persons of foreign birth, who may have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, are made liable to conscription. If my memory is not at fault, this clause in the bill is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. I know it is contrary to the interpretation put upon it by the Government. See the declaration of the Secretary of State, made last Summer, that the simple declaration of intentions did not make a man a citizen, and consequently his non-citizenship exempted him from being drafted.

If this clause in the act is allowed to remain in its present shape, it will be productive of much mischief. You know as well as I do that, notwithstanding all the efforts of bad men, unprincipled political demagogues, and Slavery-worshiping editors, the greater majority of our foreign-born residents, especially the Irish, Scotch and Germans, are as loyal to the Government, if not more loyal, than the great mass of our native-born citizens; yet they will not, as a class, submit willingly to a compulsory performance of the full duties of a citizen to his Government without being entitled to the full privileges of citizenship, which, under existing laws, they cannot enjoy. I ask, Can a man legally vote on a mere "declaration of intentions?" Of course not. Why, then, I ask, should he be made to fight against his will for laws which he can have no voice in making. You may reply, Let him take out his "final papers," and then he can vote. I grant that, but here again the law intervenes, and says that two years must elapse between his declaration and the issuing of his final papers.

The Government may rely on it, that this clause in the bill will cause more trouble with foreign Governments, through Ministers and Consuls, than can possibly be offset by the services of those it seeks to reach. Viewing it in this light, as an unconditional supporter of the Government, under whose flag I make my present home, I have felt it my duty to call your attention to the matter, hoping you may through the influence of your valuable journal effect such modifications of this part of the act as will prevent future trouble and foreign complications in the directions I have indicated.

M.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 5 45 | Moon sets...morn.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Nichols, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Catharine, Freeman, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 8, off Carysfort Reef, saw a large black ship, double topsails, steering S., with troops.

Ship Pepperell, (of Saco,) Hill, Marseilles Dec. 30, and Gibraltar Jan. 1, with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boyson, Hamburgh Jan. 8, with mdse. to Sloman & Eddye. Passed the Lizard Jan. 16, Madeira Jan. 23; anchored at Sandy Hook on the 20th inst., at 6 P. M.

Ship New-Orleans, Russell, Milfordhaven 42 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 15, Wm. E. Webster, of New-Salem, N. H., fell overboard and was drowned; lowered a boat, but could not save him. Jan. 28, had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., with a very high sea running; lay to under bare poles for 11 hours. Feb. 17, lat. 39 45, lon. 64 51, saw an American ship steering E., was painted black and had a white burgee with blue leader and three red balls in centre.

Ship Georgiana, Nabmann, Liverpool Dec. 23, to master, anchored on the bar.

Bark J. Kepler, (Brem.,) Jartzers, Cardiff Jan. 9, to order.

Bark Golden Era, (of Rockland,) Snow, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Wm. A. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to T. E. Ward. Feb. 12, lat. 30 40, lon. 79 20, saw brig G. H. Dillingham, bound S.

Bark Grand Turk, Doliver, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Thomas Mayhew.

Bark R. S. W. Dodge, (of Bluehill,) Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Sarah, Hallett, Carthagena Jan. 29, with coffee, hides, &c., to Ribon & Murray. Feb. 8, off Cape St. Antonio, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Vanderbilt, from Havana the day previous, reporting the privateer Alabama at Kingston, Jam., coaling. The V. would proceed there direct and lay off to await the Alabama coming out. The Br. brigs Catharine, Pitman, and Prince of Wales, Partridge, sld. for Savanilla, Jan. 27, to load for New-York.

Brig Wm. T. Kirby, ("Br., of Nassau,") Murray, Savanilla Feb. 4, with cotton, fustic, &c., to J. & H. Smith & Co. Feb. 18, lat. 33 40, lon. 75 40, was boarded by U. S. ship Onward, cruising.

Brig Bereas, (Br., of Halifax,) Cronan, St. Marc Feb. 2, with logwood to B. F. Small. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Thos. Mayhew.

Brig A. V. Goodhue, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Williams, Cienfuegos Feb. 1, with sugar to Thomas James. Feb. 15, lat. 26 10, lon. 74 35, passed brig Fleetwing, bnd. south.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados Feb. 10, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig West, Gulbrandsen, Bordeaux Jan. 3, and Verdoux 12th, in ballast to John C. Connor. Sld. in co. with bark Sarah Sheaf, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., very heavy with snow.

Below.

Fr. bark P. E. Calliot, Peppion, Marseilles Dec. 25.

Also, one of E. E. Morgan's line of London packets.

Steamship Mississippi, with horses and troops, anchored in lower bay.

Ship Ernestine, from Bremen.

Bark Golden Age.—All by pilot-boat No. 13.

Sailed.

Steamships Oregon, Swan, Croton and Fah-Kee.

Ships New-World, Courier, Esmeralda, Ernest, (Br.,) Contest.

Barks Charles Brewer, Helen Augusta, John Griffin, Martha's Vineyard, Clara R. Sutil.

Brigs James Crow, (Br.,) Laurietta, Anna Wellington, M. A. Milliken, Suwanee, Porto Plata, (Brem.,) and A. Fenno.

Schooners Black Diamond, W. H. Rowe, C. F. Hawley, A. S. Cannon, Emeline A., David Hale, Julia Maine, Thomas Page, Montrose, N. B. Stetson, A. S. Stinson, Black Bird, C. Pendleton, Golden Eagle, Charles Colgate, Alice Mabey, Emily Curtis, G. Fox, John H. Roach, and St. Louis.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat Washington, No. 4, came to the City today, and reports the steamer Ella Warley, that was sunk by collision with the North Star, as having parted amidships, and rose to the surface, and is now entirely afloat, but is still held in the same place by (probably) the anchor; would have boarded her but for the tremendous high sea at that time.

Foreign Ports.

At Carthagena Jan. 29, Brem. brigs Pfilo, loading for Bremen; Lucie, do., do.; J. H. Becker, had struck on Salamadina Shoal, discharged cargo and will probaby be condemned.

At Savanilla, Feb. 4, Br. brigs Catharine, for New-York Feb. 5, and Prince of Wales for do. 7th.

At Barbados Feb. 10, schr. Mary Alice, for Arroyo, P. R., same day.

Notice to Mariners.

The following position of Noonday Rock, near the North Farallones, (off San Francisco entrance,) has been received by telegraph from Assistant A. F. Rodgers, U. S. Coast Survey, as determined by him on the [illegible] of January, 1863:

BEARINGS AT NOONDAY ROCK.

Point Reyes, west end, N. 13° 27' E., magnetic, N. [illegible] E., true, 13½ nautical miles.

North Farallon, S. [illegible] E., magnetic, S. [illegible] E., [illegible] nautical miles.

S. Farallon, light-house S. [illegible] E., magnetic, S. [illegible] E., true, [illegible] nautical miles.

Variation of the compass in 1863, 15° 27' E.

The ship Noonday, drawing 21 feet, struck on this rock on the 2d of January, and was totally lost.

SAILING DIRECTIONS.

To clear Noonday Rock do not go to eastward of Point Reyes bearing N. N. E. until the North and South Farallones are in a range. Vessels can then bear away safely for San Francisco Bar.

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, Feb. 3, 1863.

The Wreck of the Flying Dragon, near San Francisco.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, Feb. 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to state, that in a telegram dated this morning at San Francisco, and just received, Assistant A. F. Rodgers reports having swept for and found the wreck of the ship Flying Dragon, which was sunk a year ago inside of San Francisco entrance, and in the track of vessels passing between Shag Rock and Bird Rock. The bearings of the wreck from both rocks are here given, from the report of Assistant Rodgers:

At Bird Rock the wreck bears N. 86° W., magnetic, N. 72° 22' W., true—distance 330 yards.

At Shag Rock the wreck bears S. 14° W., magnetic, S. 29° 38' W., true—distance 670 yards.

I would respectfully request authority to publish this information in the form of a notice to mariners. Very respectfully yours.

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

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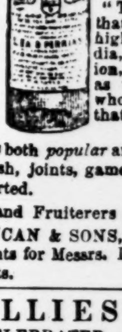

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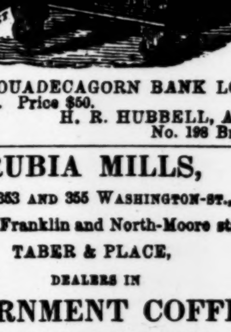

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when LORTZING'S highly successful and eminently humorous opera of

DER WILDSCHUTZ.

THE POACHER,

will be given with the full strength of the company, and a large juvenile increase of the chorus. The numerous repetitions of this work in New-York have been received with shouts of merriment and applause, and its production in Brooklyn will, it is hoped, be acceptable to those patrons of the German opera who enjoy a humorous story, told in music of singularly gay, vivacious and melodious character.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 28,

Mr. Anschutz will bring his performance to an end with

A GRAND MATINEE,

The first ever given in Brooklyn, when Flotow's opera of "MARTHA" will be repeated.

Seats may now be secured for Tuesday's performance.